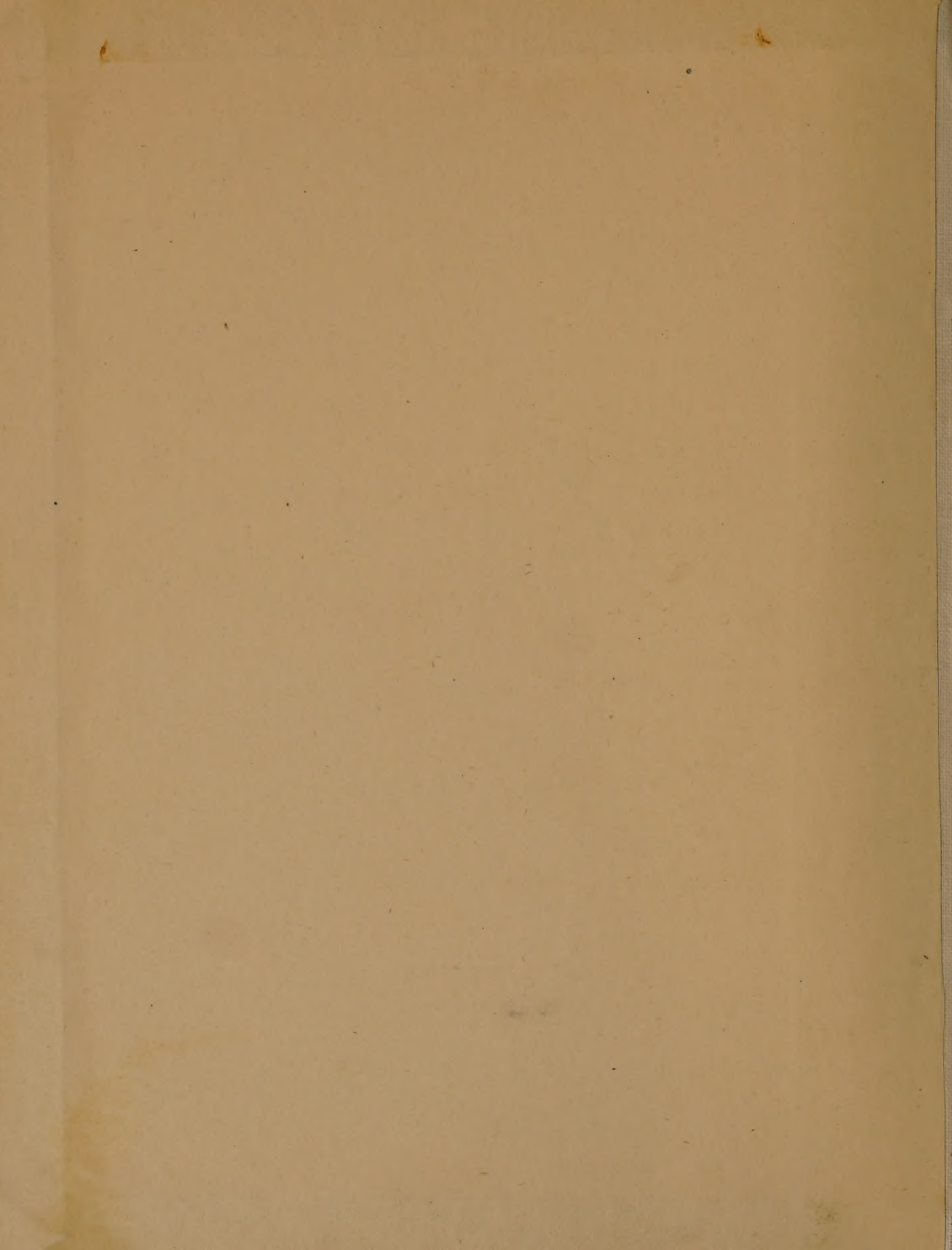




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DORSETT-MORSE EXPEDITION

1928-1931

Vol. 3

The pages are not numbered and
are arranged in the order in which
they were received. The pages are
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they were received.

Office of Foreign
Plant Introduction.

DOUGLASS-MORSE EXPEDITION

1922-1923

Vol. 3

Office of Foreign
Plant Introduction.

DORSETT-MORSE EXPEDITION 1928-1931

VOLUME III.

Diary for July-September 1929

Note. The pages are not numbered consecutively because the original diary contained correspondence and other data that belonged in the letter files and not in the bound report.....B.Y.M.

Monday, July 1, 1929.

This starts a new fiscal year, and we are very much in hopes it will prove to be very prosperous for the work in which we are engaged.

We put in the day cleaning seed, changing herbarium specimen, and developing pictures. Got every thing developed but two rolls of black and white motion picture spools of 100 feet each.

Most of our 100 or more still pictures made on last week's trip to Mt. Fuji proved to be very good, one of the 2 spools of 100 feet each of black and white motion pictures is somewhat fogged along one edge, otherwise both are very good.

The herbarium specimen brought back are in pretty good shape.

Monday, July 1, 1912.

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in hopes it will prove to be very prosperous for the work in
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of 100 feet each of black and white motion picture
somewhat fogged along one edge, otherwise both are very good.
The photograph specimen brought back are all pretty good
slaps.

Tuesday, July 2, 1929.

On the way to the laboratory this morning I saw on the road at the small triangular park, the large tree that Mrs. J. H. Dorsett told me about yesterday. It is being moved from an old Imperial possession to the new Parliament Building Grounds.

It is the largest tree we have ever seen transplanted, or rather being moved for that purpose. The tree is a Ginkgo of huge dimensions. The base of the ball of earth about the roots and all covered with rice straw matting is 18 feet, from the base to where the tree has been headed in is 54 feet. The diameter of the trunk three feet from ground level is 54 inches, or 4 feet 6 inches.

The tree is now on its side and cribbed and is being moved by hand, with a block and wire cable.

They lay a track on the street of two 10 x 10 inch timbers, one on each side, on this they lay ¹/₂ by 2 inch pieces ¹/₂ or 2" steel rollers to run on and the of iron for the tree and cribbing which is on four 10 x 10 inch timbers, two on each side lay on the steel rollers.

We made three pictures of this tree, this morning from three different positions showing a base, top and side view. These will follow at the end of today's report.

We spent practically the entire day in the office in packing plant material and a colored motion picture, and working up our still pictures made on the last week's trip, we also developed two rolls of black and white motion pictures. These, and the two developed yesterday are very good. The pictures made today follow.

Negative #44027.

View showing the base of a hu ge Ginko tree being moved along one of the main streets in Tokyo. The clump of dirt and roots, which are covered with rice straw mats, measure 18 feet across, from the base or bottom to there the tree is cut back is 54 feet. The diameter of the trunk about 3 feet above the ground level is 54". This is the largest tree we have seen being moved. See #44028-9.



Negative #44028.

View of the top part of the large Ginkgo tree shown in pictures #44027 and 44029.



Negative #44029.

A fairly close-up view of a portion of the trunk of the large Ginkgo tree which is being moved. See pictures

#44027-28.



Wednesday, July 3, 1929.

Worked at the office on account, photographs, packing and getting off a parcel post package of seed and specimens, also in writing an official letter to Mr. Ryerson about the parcel post shipment.

The progress being made with our quarterly field trip report for the quarter ending June 30 is quite satisfactory and unless something unavoidable happens, we hope to have it in shape for transmission on or before July 15th.

Wednesday, July 3, 1894.

At 10:30 a.m. I went to the office of the
Director of the Office of the Secretary of the
Interior, and received a letter from the
Secretary of the Interior, dated July 2, 1894,
and a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the
Interior, dated July 2, 1894, to the
Director of the Office of the Secretary of the
Interior, dated July 2, 1894.

Thursday, July 4, 1929.

Worked at the office from about 8:00 a. m. till 7:00 p. m. changing blotters on herbarium specimen which we collected last week.

It was raining hard this morning when we got up and this condition continued practically all day.

We have our account for June ready to be attested, will likely get this attended to at the Consulate tomorrow and then let it go forward.

The progress being made with our quarterly field trip report for the quarter ending June 30 is quite satisfactory and unless something unavoidable happens, we hope to have it in shape for transmission on or before July 15th.

Thursday, July 4, 1935

Worked at the office from about 8:00 a. m. till 7:00

p. m. changing labels on herpetology specimens which we

collected last week.

It was raining hard this morning when we got up and

this condition continued practically all day.

We have our account for June ready to be entered, will

likely get this entered to at the Comptroller tomorrow and

then let it go forward.

The progress being made with our quarterly field trip

report for the quarter ending June 30 is quite satisfactory

and unless something unavoidable happens, we hope to have it

in shape for transmission on or before July 15th.

Friday, July 5, 1929.

Cloudy, but comparatively little rain, however, it is quite warm and sticky.

Worked most of the day at the laboratory with herbarium specimen and the pictures which enter into our quarterly field trip report for the quarter ending June 30, 1929.

Visited the wholesale vegetable and fruit market and listed the following vegetables and fruits which we found on display for sale.

Vegetables.

Chinese cabbage, head & loose.
Soybeans on vines.
Carrots, this seasons crop.
Parilla, for seasoning & dying.
Daikons, all season.
Burdock.
Japanese onions.
Radishes.
Gai toy sprouts.
Dasheens, this seasons crop.
Ginger, roots & forced.
Cabbage, head, early summer.
Celery, poor.
Garlic, bulbs.
Gourds, in variety.
Broadbeans.
Spinach, Japanese.

Fruits.

Japanese oranges.
Bananas.
Mume, Japanese.
cherries, pink and red.
Peaches in variety.
Pineapple.
Loquats.
Papaya.
Nectarines.
Watermelons, in variety.
Lemons,
Cantelopes in variety.
Plums.
Limes.
Grapes, green & purple.

Vegetables (cont.)

Egg plant, in variety.

Squash, in variety.

Onions, bulb.

Cucumbers, in variety.

String beans.

Sweet potatoes, new and old.

White potatoes, new and old.

Pickling onions.

Parsley.

Lotus roots.

Purple cabbage.

Lettuce, head and loose.

Tomatoes.

Fern fronds.

Lily bulbs, new and old.

Sea parsnip.

Perilla sprouts.

Peppers long and bell.

Turnips.

Wasaba, Japanese horseradish.

Vegetable marrow.

Cow peas.

Mushrooms.

Sagataria.

Vegetable chrysanthemums.

Tarrow shoots.

Saturday, July 6, 1929.

Today Mr. Cho Kuro Sto, 27 Sugamocho Sawaho-me, Sugamocho, Tokyo, Japan called at the office.

This is the gentleman who is moving the large Ginko tree from near the Sankaido Building to the New Parliament Building grounds, a distance of from three-quarters of a mile to a mile.

He gave us the following information. His bid for taking up, moving and resetting and propping this tree, which is 4 feet 6 inches in circumference, was Yen 2,570.00.

He estimated that two weeks with 14 men would be required to move and reset the tree, not including getting the tree dug out and on the cribbing. He estimates 10 days for moving and 5 days for setting up. The opening from where the tree was taken is 24 feet across and fully 6 feet deep.

He figures that the distance which the tree has to be moved is in the neighborhood of 13 cho, (14.8 chos = 1 mile). He feels quite sure that he is going to loose money on the job, he has already used 140 men.

The following measurements were made July 2, where we made three pictures of this tree on the street:

The ball of earth about the roots is 18 feet in diameter. From the bottom to where the tree is cut back is about 54 feet, and the trunk 3 feet above the ground is 54 inches or practically 4 feet 6 inches in circumference.

The tree is on its side on a frame of cribbing, and is rolled on a track of two timbers about 10 feet apart, each timber is 10" x 10", a track of $\frac{1}{2}$ " strap iron $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3" wide is laid on these timbers and 2" steel rollers are used on this

track, between them and the cribbing timbers.

This is by all odds the largest tree we have ever seen moved, and quite probably is not only the largest tree ever moved so far and replanted, not only in Japan, but likely in the world.

Such of the pictures made of this tree as are worth while follow.



Negative #44030.

A side view of the large tree 4'-6' in circumference which is being moved along the streets of Tokyo for almost a mile. See pictures #44027, 44028, 44029, which were made a week or so ago. The contract price for moving and resetting is Yen 2,570, and the gentleman who has the contract is Mr. Cho Kuro Sto, 27 sugamo cho Saweho-me sugamo cho, Tokyo, Japan.

July 7, 1923.



Negative #44031.

A nearby view of a portion of the trunk and balled roots of this large tree. Mr. Suyetake is standing on the cribbing by the trunk. See pictures #44030-32.

Negative #44032.

View of the trench and hole dug to get the large Ginkgo tree up and on skids and cribbing. This is across from the Sankaido Building, the trench is 24 feet across and 6 feet deep. See pictures #44030-31, also #44027-28-and 29.



Sunday, July 7, 1929.

Went to the office about 8:00 this morning and remained there until about 5:00 p. m. working on herbarium cards and changing papers and herbarium blotters. Also got together cameras and equipment to take with us in the morning when we leave about 8:00 a. m. for Okegawa, for a couple of day's exploration work in that region.

The electric line, which runs through what appeared to be a very poor, hilly region. We saw plantings of egg plant, cucumbers, dahlias, sweet potatoes and other garden crops. The houses and compounds and in some instances the trees were staked and trained to bamboo poles.

Near the station of Fushiki, where we arrived at 10:30, we saw quite a number of pear orchards and some peaches. In the vicinity of Fushiki we saw considerable rice. At the majority of places the rice planting is about finished.

At the station of Hoga Ya, we saw a fine crop of bolly beans, and also a good example of iris on the ridge of a hill. At Hoga Ya there was a lot of activity in preparing land for rice planting.

There was a fine lot of bolly beans at Hoga Ya. At Hoga Ya arrived at Hoga Ya station, and we left the electric line. From Hoga Ya we took a bus and arrived at Tachibana, where we arrived at 11:30.

After lunch we took the Inland Railway and went to the

Sunday, July 7, 1929.

Went to the office about 8:00 this morning and
remained there until about 2:00 p.m. working on
cards and checking up on the following subjects. Also
got together on the road equipment to make with us in the
morning when we leave about 8:00 a.m. for Oregon. For a
couple of days a exploration work in that region.

Monday, July 8, 1929.

Left Yurakucho Station about 8:25 this morning for Shuyuku, where we arrived about 8:55. We walked over to the electric station, Keioko, and left there about 9:30 a. m.

It was cloudy when we started out but we had a fine day, even though it was pretty warm. We saw a number of men on the street with fans and also on the street cars, which to us is very funny. It looks funny to us, even yet, to see a man walking along the street, or sitting in a street car fanning himself. Guess Morse and I will have to get a fan!

The electric line passed through what appeared to be a very good trucking region. We saw plantings of egg plant, cucumbers, dasheens, sweet potatoes and other garden crops. The tomatoes and cucumbers and in some instances the beans were staked and trained to bamboo stakes.

Near the station of Fuchu, where we arrived at 10:20, we saw quite a number of pear trellises and some peaches. In the vicinity of Sekito we saw considerable rice. At the majority of places the rice planting is about finished.

At the station of Mogura, we saw a fine clump of hollyhocks, and also a good example of iris on the ridge of a house. At Kitano there was a lot of activity in preparing land and rice planting.

There was a fine lot of holly hocks at Hirayama Station. At 10:45 arrived at Hachioji Station, the end of the electric line. Here we took a bus and arrived at Takoshi Inn, Takoa at 11:05.

After lunch we took the Incline Railway and went to the

top of Meharadai Mt. On arrival at the top we learned, what we did not know, that is that one has to have permission to botanize here, this being Imperial property. Mr. Suyetake tried to secure this by phoning, but it could not be accomplished and he had to return to the Forestry headquarters at Takoa in order to secure permission.

While he was away obtaining permission, we strolled about on the top of the mountain and collected fruit (for seed) of three raspberries, at least two of which we have not previously found.

About 3:00 p. m. Mr. Suyetake returned with a 2-day permit for botanizing. He was advised that next time permission must be secured in advance and that it is necessary to supply them with a list of the names of the plant material collected. We walked down the East side of the mountain and found quite a nice lot of herbarium material.

It was about 7:00 p. m. when we got back to the Inn. We wrote up our day's collections, then had a Japanese bath and a Japanese supper and later a Japanese night's rest on the floor.

Such of the pictures made today as are worthwhile follow.



#44033.

View, quite distant, of a fine display of this vine in the mountain jungle, climbing high up into the trees. The many part and full white leaves were very attractive. See #44034.

Negative #44033.



Negative #44034.

A somewhat nearer view of a portion of this vine from another position. See #44033.



Negative #44035.

#44035.

Showing a fairly close up of a tall growing plant, on a rocky fill of the Incline Ry. It has a long spreading head of creamy white rather small flowers. See #44036.

#44036.

A rather nearby picture of the flowering spikes of the flowering plant shown in picture #44035.

Taken along a rocky bank of the Inclined railway to Mt. Takao, Takao, Japan.



Negative #44036.

Negative # 44037.

Taken at the Takasago station of the Incline R. Y. at the top of Mt. Mikasa. Looking to the south & north over the valley nearly and mountains. Weather conditions were not very favorable for such pictures.



Tuesday, July 9, 1929.

This morning it was foggy and close. Before going over to the Inclined Electric Railway to go to the top of Mt. Takao, we went into a small cemetery on the hillside just back of the Inn at Takao. We saw here a wild lily which is more than 8 feet in height (see picture #44038), and contained 17 buds, none of which are yet open. We were told that the color of the flowers when they are open is white.

On arriving at the landing of the Inclined Railway at the top of Mt. Takao, a Japanese gentleman asked Mr. Suyetake if we were interested in getting a moth. Of course we were, so he took us to the upper end of the tunnel, a short distance from the landing, and we secured a dozen or more night flies, mostly large hawk moths.

Mr. Graham Fairchild will no doubt be interested in getting these ~~monkeys~~ moths also the butterflies captured on this trip.

We then went to Yakuoia Temple and on up to the top of the mountain, where we got a wonderful view of the surrounding country. It was too foggy and cloudy to make any pictures. We collected some seed and quite a number of herbarium specimen today.

We left Takao, Japan about 4:30 p. m. and arrived back in Tokyo about 7:00 p. m. at the Shimbashi Station.

The one picture made today of the 8 foot lily follows.



Negative #44038.

This plant (lily) is fully 8 feet or more in height as can be seen by comparing it with Mr. W. J. Morse who is standing by with his hand up. There are 17 flower buds on this plant, but no open flowers. We were told the flowers are white. We sent in bulbs of this species of lily under our #910.

Wednesday, July 10, 1929.

Clou dy, close and muggy today. Put in the entire day at the office, changing herbarium dryers, cleaning seed and developed pictures, also paged ou r field trip report for Ju ne. We are waiting to get a couple of pictures and when we get these i n, the report for the quarter is ready to transmit to Washington.

report

The field trip/for July is pretty well along on its way and we are very much in hopes that we can keep this quarters rep ort pretty well up, so that by the end of the quarter we may have it about ready to transmit to the office.

are returned from the field today, it will take the same day, and then I'll finish preparing the box for shipment. It will contain the three packages through the U.S. Express.

We are very much pleased at being able to get this quarter's field trip report off so early after the close of the quarter, and sincerely trust that we may be able to do as well with our other reports.

Copied from Mr. Morse's diary:

The country surrounding Michiel's Palace extends to a very considerable extent for edible green beans. Not only are early and late varieties planted but the beans are planted at intervals so that there will be a continuous supply for the Tokyo Market. A number of Japanese varieties and foreign ones found on all in various stages of growth. In some instances the beans were planted between the bean rows (2 feet apart) and in other cases are planted in rows very close together.

Thursday, July 11, 1929.

Cloudy and sultry with occasional showers today.

Mr. Morse and Mr. Suyetake went to the market and then out to Nishiarai to try to get black and white motion pictures of soy beans and anything else which might prove interesting. The Dorsetts worked at the office with herbarium specimen and on the quarterly trip report of the quarter ending June 30, 1929.

The original and third copy of which are packed in a box ready to be sewed up in burlap and cloth for shipment and the negatives, with the exception of 5 which are being printed, are packed in a box, we will add the 5 negatives tomorrow if they are returned from the photographer, if not then the next day, and then finish preparing the box for shipment. We will send the three packages through the Diplomatic Pouch.

We are very much pleased at being able to get this past quarters field trip report off so early after the close of the quarter, and sincerely trust that we may be able to do as well with our other reports.

Copied from Mr. Morse's diary:

The country surrounding Nishiarai raises soybeans to a very considerable extent for edible green beans. Not only are early and late varieties planted but the beans are planted at intervals so that there will be a continuous supply for the Tokyo Market. A number of farms were visited and soybeans were found on all in various stages of growth. In some instances lilies were planted between the bean rows (2 feet apart) while in other cases new plantings of soybeans were just breaking through the crust.

Thursday, July 11, 1923.

Close by and safety with occasional shocks today.

Mr. Morse and Mr. Su Yehua went to the market and then out to Nishinari to try to get black and white motion pictures of soy beans and soybean fields which might prove interesting.

The Portetts worked at the office with Nishinari specimens and

on the quarterly trip report of the quarter ending June 30, 1923.

The original and third copy of which are packed in a box

ready to be sewed up in bundles and cloth for shipment and the

negatives, with the exception of 5 which are being printed, are

packed in a box, we will add the 5 negatives tomorrow if they

are returned from the photographer, it not then the next day,

and then it will be preparing the box for shipment. We will send

the three packages through the Nishinari pouch.

We are very much pleased at being able to get this great

quarterly field trip report off so early after the close of

the quarter, and sincerely trust that we may be able to do so

well with our other reports.

Copied from Mr. Morse's diary:

The country surrounding Nishinari raises soybeans to a

very considerable extent for edible green beans. Not only are

early and late varieties planted but the beans are planted at

intervals so that there will be a continuous supply for the

Tokyo Market. A number of farmers visited and soybeans were

found on all in various stages of growth. In some instances 11-

ies were planted between the bean rows (2 feet apart) while in

other cases new plantings of soybeans were just breaking through

the ground.

Friday, July 12, 1929.

Clear and nice today, but quite warm. Changed herbarium driers, took to the American Consulate three packages #'s 22, 23 and 24 to go forward to the office in the Diplomatic Pouch. The packages contained the original and a copy of our Field Trip Report for the quarter ending June 30, 1929 and the negatives which go with it.

We are sending these packages via the Diplomatic Pouch because we consider it safer than ordinary mail, and besides the weight of the packages is not limited to 11 pounds as is the case with commercial parcel post shipments.

They have gotten the large Ginkgo tree which is going to the New Parliament Building grounds, which a gang of men have been working with for more than two weeks, within several hundred feet of where it is to be planted. We were told late this evening that they expect to get the tree in position tomorrow and to get it planted Sunday.

We are anxious to see this large tree planted and will try to be on hand to see and if practicable get pictures of the operation.

Friday, July 12, 1939.

Clear and nice today, but quite warm. Changed

Herbert's driver, took to the American Consulate three
packages #1, 2, 3 and 4 to be forward to the office in the
diplomatic pouch. The packages contained the original and
a copy of our Field Trip Report for the quarter ending June
30, 1939 and the negatives which go with it.

We are sending these packages via the diplomatic pouch
because we consider it safer than ordinary mail, and besides
the weight of the packages is not limited to 10 pounds as is
the case with commercial parcel post shipments.

They have gotten the large photo tree which is going
the New Parliament Building grounds, which a gang of men
have been working with for more than two weeks, within several
hundred feet of where it is to be planted. As we were told
late this evening that they expect to get the tree in position
tomorrow and to get it planted Sunday.

We are anxious to see this large tree planted and will
try to be on hand to see and if possible get pictures of
the operation.

Saturday, July 13, 1929.

Clear, bright sunshine, hot and muggy. Tonight's paper gives this as the hottest day of the year 86.7 at noon in the shade.

In passing a fruit and vegetable stand this morning en route to the office we observed a small bamboo basket, about 5" high (basket and handle) and 7" long. On the bottom of which was a few sprays of arborita and the basket was then filled with 2 bunches of green grapes, one small sweet potato broken in half, 2 small dasheens, one green peach, a vegetable mellow and a green pear.

The 13, 14 and 15 of July is the feast of Buddha, and this was only one of the thousands of such offerings which will be made on this occasion. See picture # of the basket noted. When Mr. Suyetake arrived at the office and saw the basket he suggested that we visit the market to see what, if any preparations had been made there for this occasion.

We did not find small baskets such as we have described, but did find for sale an abundance of green grapes, pears, small dasheens and flowers of various kinds. These apparently are purchased as desired by retail merchants who make up their own baskets for this occasion.

Soybeans in pod on the vines are very abundant. We also found many other vegetables in abundance and secured some 8 or 10 which are new to us or in new form for photographing and for notes.

These were photographed and noted today. In addition we developed a 100 foot spool of motion film, and later this afternoon secured pictures of the large Ginkgo tree which was being pulled to the place in the New Parliament building grounds where it is to be planted possibly tomorrow or Monday.

We hope to be successful in getting pictures of the raising and resetting of this huge tree.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow.



#44039.

This seasons lotus roots.
A nearby view at a whole-
sale vegetable stand in
the Tokyo, Market, Tokyo,
Japan.

Negative #44039.



Negative #44040.

A nearby view of a bundle of this seasons lotus roots
at a vegetable stand just outside the Tokyo Market. These
are eaten cooked, the older ones raw, cooked or candied.



Negative #44041.

A fairly nearby view of two bamboo rakes. These were leaning against a cart. This is the common, and in fact, only rake we have thus far seen in Japan. The six pronged one is used for coarse trash while the finer one for use in the garden mostly. The Japanese name is "kumade."



Negative #44042.

This trash pile consists very largely of bamboo sheathes, which we understand are used in packing material about. Bananas came from Formosa packed in these. see #44043 for slightly different view.



Negative #44043.

Another view of the trash pile of bamboo sheathes at the wholesale market at Tokyo, it is slightly different from #44042. This to us is a new use for bamboo.



Negative #44044.

Only another interesting market view. To the right are two large bundles of Japanese onions which by the way we find when cooked are excellent.



Negative #44045.

A good general market view. This seasons Chinese cabbage is in and it looks to be exceptionally good. We do not recall that we get this excellent cabbage so early in the States.



Negative #44046.

This will give some little idea of a most interesting vegetable display but is not to be compared with the actual thing. The display contained burdock roots, lily bulbs this seasons, blanched Japanese celery, ginger flower buds, dasheeds, and numerous other vegetables.



Negative #44047.

This view is a little less than $\frac{3}{4}$ life size, of the largest Husk Tomatoes we recall having ever seen. These green, yellow and red fruits were being sold in the market for use in making up Buddha offering baskets, July 13, 14 and 15th, are festival days for making offerings to Buddha. See #44057.

Negative #44048.

A $\frac{3}{4}$ life size view of a commercial bunch of string beans.

It is a nice and attractive way of putting up this vegetable.

We believe that some of the practices of putting up and displaying vegetables might be used to advantage by

American gardeners.





Negative #44049.

Almost a life size picture of chrysanthemums blossoms (yellow) of which we saw a considerable quantity in the market. The flowers are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They may also be used in garnishing.

1856

Negative # 44050.

Almost a life size picture of this seasons lily bulbs, at the right is one of the plants; next single bulbs which are considered A-1 and bring the highest price; next double bulbs second class and second price and last tripple bulbs considered least desirable and the cheapest in price. These are vegetable bulbs.



(Yellow) or when it is cooked and eaten as a vegetable. The flowers are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They may also be used in garnishing.

Negative #44051.

Almost full size picture of a commercial package of seven medium size cucumbers on a bed of rice straw.

The package is attractive, protective of the cucumbers and easy to handle.





Negative #44052.

Baby cucumbers in their dress of golden yellow as sold in a box in the Tokyo, Market, Tokyo, Japan. These small cucumbers with bloom attached are used in garnishing.



Negative #44053.

Almost a life size view of small branches and small green limes, which are sold for use in flavoring soups and other dishes.

1860

Negative #44054.

Almost life size picture of the base of this seasons plants
which when cooked are used as a vegetable. (Colocasia).

Yarrow?



Green leaves, which are sold for use in the West Indies
and other places. The roots are boiled and eaten as a vegetable.

Negative #44055.

A little less than a half size view of a commercial package of ginger flower buds. They are on ginger leaves on a bed of rice straw and are covered with leaves. There is one leaf over a portion of the buds in the picture the whole is then covered with another rice straw mat.



...a little less than a half size view of a commercial package of ginger flower buds. They are on ginger leaves on a bed of rice straw and are covered with leaves. There is one leaf over a portion of the buds in the picture the whole is then covered with another rice straw mat.

Negative #44056

A little less than a half size view of a commercial package
of ginger flower buds. They are on finger leaves on a bed



Negative #44056.

A little more than a half size view of an odd shaped and peculiarly marked pumpkin or squash. This while sold as a vegetable may be worth growing for its odity and ornamental appearance.



Negative #44057.

This morning we purchased this small Buddha basket offering of vegetables from a dealer of a fruit and vegetable stand. The 13, 14 and 15 of July are festival days for offerings to Buddha and this is one of the many shapes, kinds and size which will be laid at Buddha's shrine and temple on this occasion. This is Japan's Decoration Day (3 days).

This small bamboo basket only 6" high and 7" long made of split bamboo, contain branches of arborita, a small gourd or vegetable mellow, a small sweet potato broken in half, three small dasheens, two bunches of green grapes, one small green pear and a green peach.

1864

Negative #44058.

A snap shot view of the huge historical Ginko tree as it is being turned to pull into place for raising in the grounds of the new Parliament Building. See picture #44059.



Sunday, July 14, 1935.



Negative #44059.

View of the hole or excavated space from a position near the left of the base of the large Gingko tree shown in picture #44058. This is where this tree is to be replanted.

Sunday, July 14, 1929.

Worked at the Laboratory changing herbarium dryers and preparing a detailed estimate of expenditures and itinerary for the fiscal years work July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930.

Sunday, July 14, 1939.

Worked at the laboratory changing herbarium drawers and
preparing a detailed estimate of expenditures and
itinerary for the fiscal year work July 1, 1939
to June 30, 1940.

Monday, July 15, 1929.

Left the hotel about 7:45 for a day's agricultural exploration in one of the trucking areas in the vicinity of Tokyo, where the growing of soybeans as a vegetable is an important industry.

Changed cars at Ueno and again at Kitasenji and about 9:15 arrived at Nishiaria, where we hit across the country afoot.

It was a bright sunshiny day and quite hot. However, we had a good day. Saw many plantings of soybeans from just coming up to ready to pull for market. It is extremely interesting to note how they are planted for succession. We saw many plantings of beans ready for pulling for market with rows interplanted as seedlings or transplants just coming into bloom.

There were numerous plantings of the vegetable lily, the tops of which in practically every instance showing the ripening of the bulbs.

We were surprised to note that with few exceptions these lilies average about 2 to 16 inches in height. We purchased 25 bulbs at 3 sen each amounting to 75 sen for sending to Washington. These go forward under #955.

We saw some interesting planting combinations; for example, lilies interplanted with onions.

We collected seed of several interesting plants also a number of herbarium specimen, and made quite a number of interesting pictures, both motion and still. Got back to the laboratory about 5:00 p. m. Such pictures as are worth while follow.

Monday, July 15, 1935.

Left the hotel about 7:45 for a day's botanical exploration in one of the trucking areas in the vicinity of Tokyo, where the growing of soybeans as a vegetable is an important industry.

Changed cars at Yeno and again at Kissenji and about 9:15 arrived at Atsukawa, where we hit across the country about.

It was a bright sunny day and quite hot. However, we had a good day. Saw many plantings of soybeans from just coming up to ready to pull for market. It is extremely interesting to note how they are planted for succession. We saw many plantings of beans ready for pulling for market with rows interplanted as seedlings or transplants just coming into bloom.

There were numerous plantings of the vegetable lily, the tops of which in practically every instance showing the ripening of the bulbs. We were surprised to note that with few exceptions these lilies average about 5 to 10 inches in height. We purchased 25 bulbs at 3 yen each amounting to 75 yen for sending to Washington. These go forward under #325.

We saw some interesting planting combinations; for example, lilies interplanted with onions. We collected seed of several interesting plants also a number of *Verbena speciosa*, and made quite a number of interesting pictures, both motion and still. Got back to the laboratory about 5:00 p. m. Took pictures of the water while



Negative #44060.

These lilies are only 8 to 16" in height but are ripening up and that too more or less irregular over the planting.

This may or may not be normal. These are vegetable lilies.



Negative #44061.

Vegetable soybenas only recently transplanted. The light color between the rows is caused by fertilizing with liquid night soil.



#44062.

A nearby view of this small attractive tree, which very much resembles in appearance holly. Seed & fruit are oblong, fruit dark purple to black. Seed sample #945.

Negative #44062.



Negative #44063.

These rice straw conical covers are very common in the fields of Japanese farmers. See picture #44065, 44069, one rice straw, one cedar bark.



#44064.

A nearby view of the lily plants with bulbs attached from among the 25 purchased and sent to Washington under our #955.

Negative #44064.



Negative #44065.

A liquid manure pit covered with a rice thatched roof with two openings for filling and emptying. See #'s 44063 and 44069.



Negative #44066.

When first seen this Japanese boy was stripped to his waist. He had a towel (a typical sight) about his head and he had a small fan fanning himself as he worked, but we could not prevail upon him to let us make his picture in his original costume.



Negative #44067.

Dorsett tries the wheel step in lifting water from an irrigation ditch to flow into a rice paddy across the road.



Negative #440 68.

A small boy running the wheel , to the right the regular guy is sitting on the bank of the canal. See #44066.



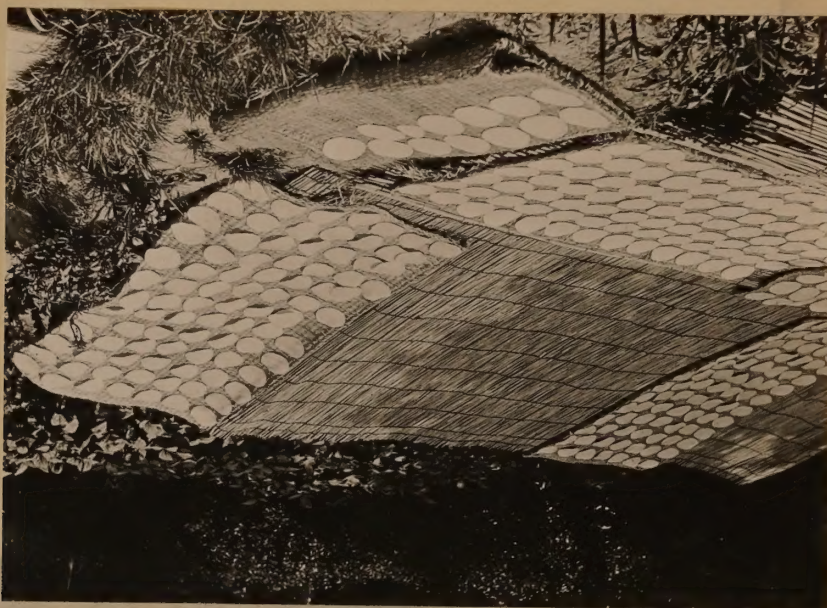
Negative #44069.

A nearby view of a bamboo frame covering of a night soil tank, ready for thatching. See #'s 44065-44069.



Negative #44070.

Japanese women tying cucumber vines to trellises of bamboo.



Negative #44071.

Rice cakes on rice straw mats and mats of reeds drying in the sun.



Negative #44072.

A portion of a small planting of about $1/5$ or $1/4$ of an acre of this edible yellow flowered chrysanthemum.



Negative #44073.

A nearby view of some of the full open yellow flowers of this Japanese edible chrysanthemum.



Negative #44074.

There is a row of this water nut at from 8 to 12 inches from the broad rows of rice.



Negative #44075.

Showing a portion of a fine planting of soybeans quite probably planted for use as a vegetable. See #44076.



Negative #44076.

A close up view of a few of the soybean plants shown in the general picture #44075.

#44077.

A combination made perhaps without regard to color. Lilies and onions!



Negative #44077.



#44078.

Green manure between rather widely planted rows of rice. The rice rows are perhaps about 18" or 20" and the space below about three feet or more is pretty well filled with grass and other green material.

Negative #44078.



Negative #44079.

Double or tripple rows of good size bamboo canes placed in the ground with 4' to 6' out. Dyed cotton and other material is stretched over these bamboo poles to dry.



Negative #44080.

A nearby view of night soil barrels or packages near a small canal in a farming area near Tokyo.



Negative #44081.

A Japanese farmer ready to transport two of these vessels of night soil to his growing rice paddies. See #44082.

1882



Negative #44082.

The same Japanese farmer shown in picture#44081, distributing the night soil from the small barrels to the growing rice plants.



Negative # 44075 1/2.

a general farming scene in this region. It gives
a very good idea of the farming section and the
plantings at this season. Near Yotsuka, Japan.

Tuesday, July 16, 1929.

Early this morning we photographed the large Ginkgo tree which yesterday was reset in its new home among the elite in the grounds of the new Parliament building, now under construction.

During the remainder of the day worked on estimate for the work for the present fiscal year and also on a tentative itinerary for the same period.

The weather continues clear and hot with an abundance of humidity in the air.

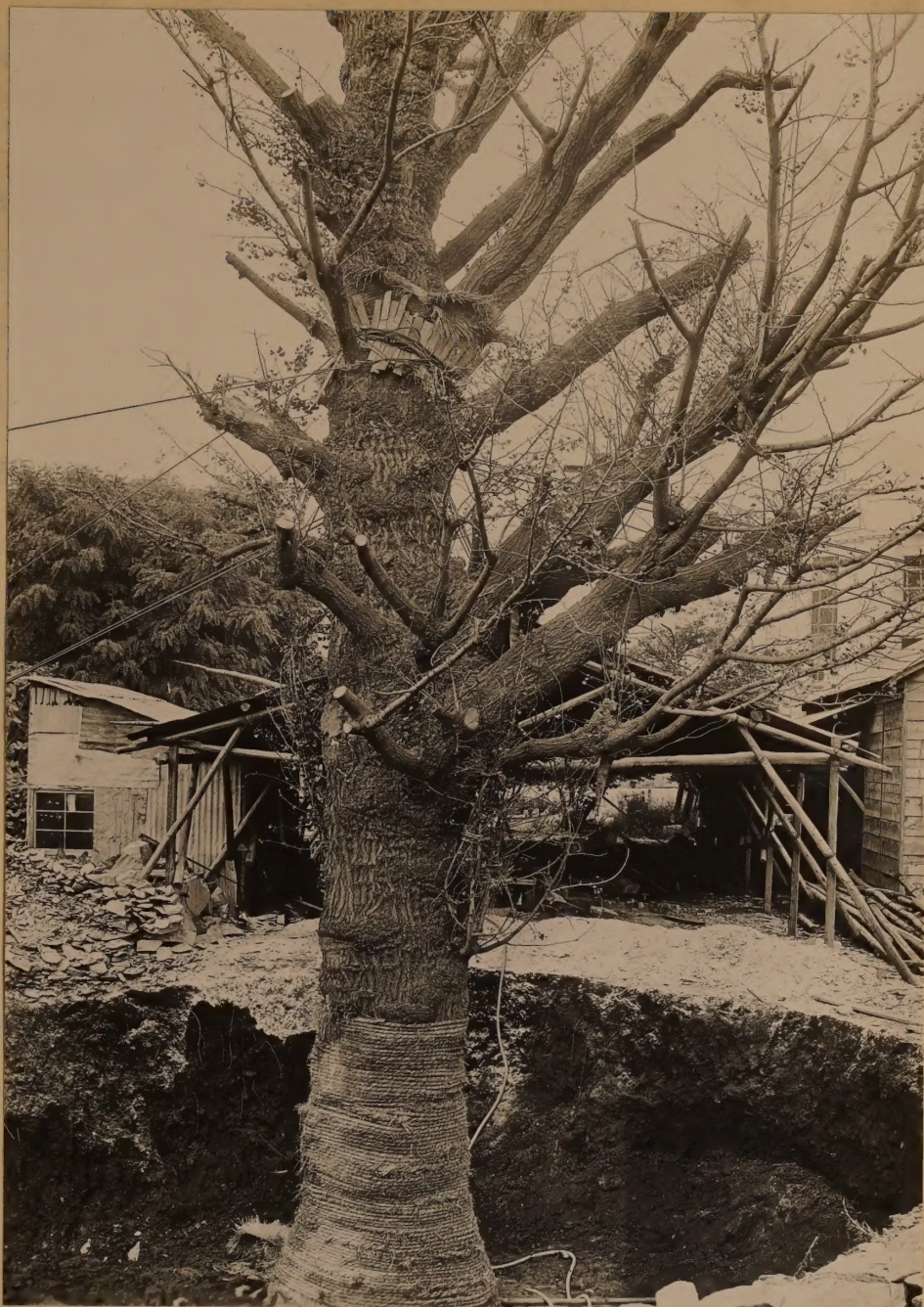
Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow.

1886



Negative #44083.

This tree was raised into position yesterday. We were on a field trip and did not get to see or get pictures of its being raised into position. In the background is the New Parliament building in course of construction. See #'s 44084-5.



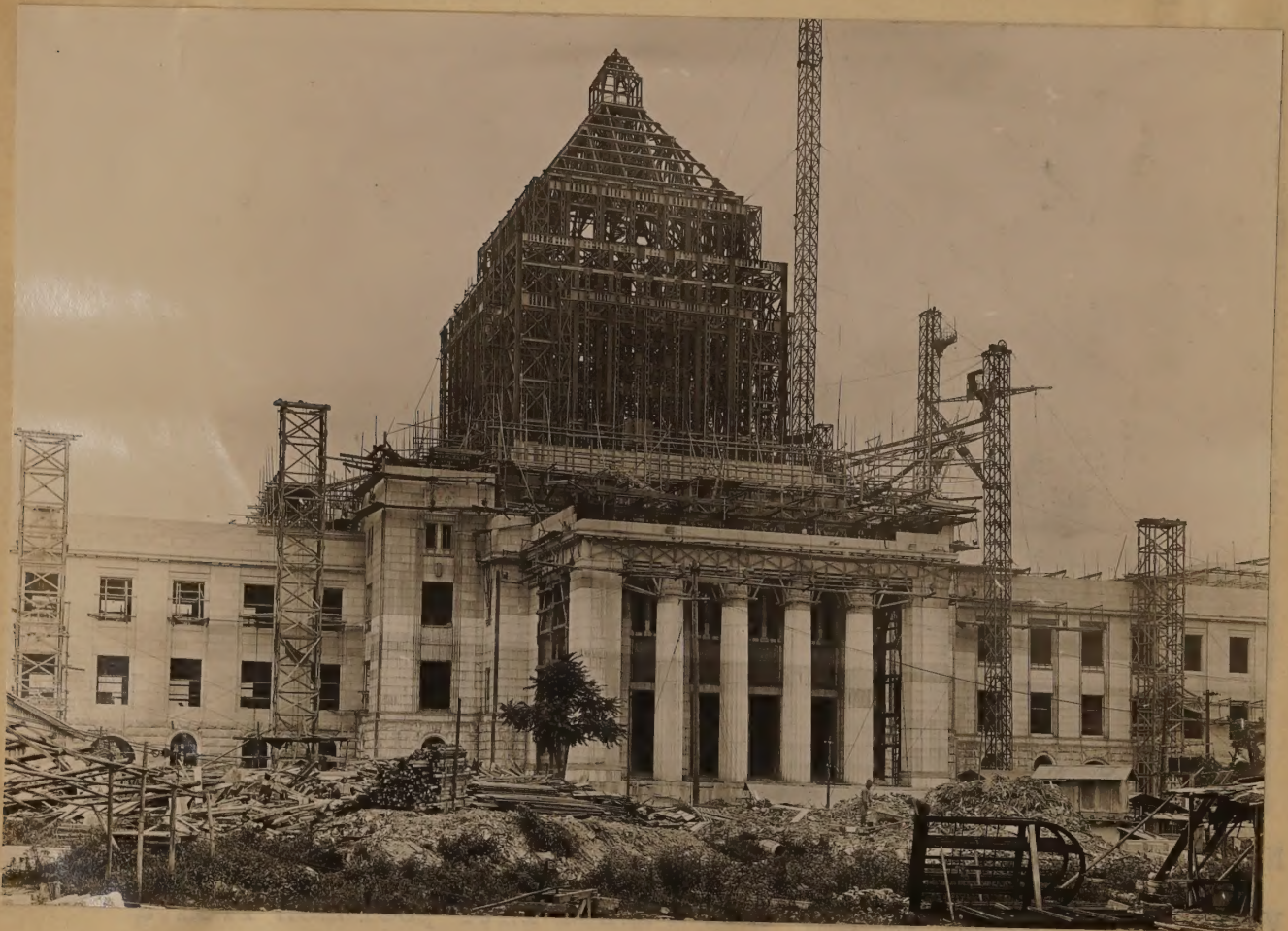
Negative #44084.

View of the large Ginkgo tree raised into position from a position on the hill above, which will later be graded away. This picture shows the level of the ground at the base of the tree. See #'s 44083-5.

1888

Negative #44085.

Parliament Building from a position a little to the
N. E. of the Old Ginkgo tree shown in pictures #44083 and
44084. The building is in course of construction.
Tokyo, Japan.



Wednesday, July 17, 1929.

Secured interesting data and motion pictures of varieties of vegetable soybeans in the Tokyo market and outlying arming and trucking districts.

Changed herbarium dryers on a large collection of plants and worked on estimates and tentative itinerary for the fiscal year 1929 and 1930. Also on official correspondence.

Started to make an electric heated box for use in drying herbarium specimen.

Added by Mr. Morse;

In the morning we left early for the market to secure soybean pictures as soybeans in bundles of 30 to 50 plants each were very abundant. After securing two scenes we left for Kitasenju station where an agricultural association is located. It was learned from officers in charge that around Takenotsuka soybeans were grown extensively for green vegetable beans and that a village agricultural fair was being held. Arriving at Takenotsuka we found that the fair was being held in a school building about a mile from the station.

In a long room from which the benches had been removed tables had been placed and exhibits of flowers and vegetables arranged. For the most part vegetables of the same kind were grouped together. The following vegetables and flowers were noted:

Soybeans: Forty bundles of plants, 30-50 plants to the bundle representing several varieties used only for green vegetable beans. The two most common varieties used for green

vegetable beans are the Sodefuri and the Chamame. The bundles were judged by color, size and shape of pod, and size and yield of each plant. Pods should be bright green and plump, that is the seed full grown. The size of the bundle for market purposes depends on the desire of the individual farmer. Three crops of vegetable soybeans are grown during the season -- early, medium and late season.

Perilla spikes: Small bundles of flower spikes which are used for garnishing.

Tomatoes: Medium, large nice looking fruit.

Egg plant: About 50 pans of egg plant representing different shapes and sizes and the largest not one-fifty of the size we are accustomed to in America.

Rice: Three varieties of rice seeds in pans.

Potatoes: An excellent exhibit of Irish potatoes. They varied widely in shape and size but all were of good size.

String beans: Pods wrapped in bundles and some loose in trays.

Cucumbers: About 25 pans of long green cucumbers, ranging from 10-18 inches in length.

Cantaloupe: Japanese variety.

Vegetable melon: This was the largest exhibit of any vegetable, consisting of 65 pans.

Cabbage: In this exhibit there were 34 heads, mostly of large size and ranging from 12 to 18 inches in width.

String celery: 4 pans. This small plant used for soups and garnishing.

Water chestnut shoots: Only one exhibit.

Lily bulbs: (edible) There were 5 pans of large

excellent bulbs of this year's growth and varied from 2 to 3 inches across.

Winter or white gourd (Toga variety). 2 pans.

White pumpkin: 2 pans.

Ginger flower buds (Mioga variety) 2 pans.

Tulip bulbs: 1 pan of large nice looking bulbs.

Perilla plants (purple variety). 10 bundles of plants representing two purple foliage varieties. These are used for dying pickled plums, ginger, etc.

Pepper plants: Bundles of pepper plants in bloom which are used in cooking.

Onions, Japanese: 6 bundles.

Taro plants. Plants about 36 inches long and used for vegetable and salad purposes.

Perilla plants (white). Bundles of a white variety used for pickling and as greens.

Taro plants. Bundles of Taro plants forced.

Flower Exhibit.

Gladiolus: 10 varieties.

Dahlias: 6 varieties.

Sweet William: White and red varieties.

Iris:

Asters: several varieties.

Lilies (orange -Iwato variety).

Lily: Small white summer.

Water lily: Large very deep pink flowers.

Artichoke: Large blue flowers.

Fertilizer Exhibit.

1900

Herring fish bone meal. German phosphate, ammonium sulfate, soybean oil cake, mustard seed oil cake, flaxseed cake. The oil cakes ground into meal are used almost entirely for fertilizing rice. For soybeans liquid night soil and raw ammonium phosphate are used.

Farm Tools.

Various implements such as different forms of hoes and hand cultivators used in rice cultivation, and forms of sickles and knives used in harvesting rice.

Food Products.

Rice cakes: Several trays of round and square flat rice cakes varying in size and shape, and some with and without onion (?) or seed like caraway.

In another building were exhibits of the work of the different school grades.

Paper boats: Different sizes and colors.

Paper cicada: made of paper of different colors.

Crayon drawings.

Paper hats: Different colors.

Children's writing.

Clay objects: Animals, fruits, vegetables.

Dresses: Children's.

Colored wheat straw boxes.

Sewing.

Water color paintings.

Rice straw ropes.

Scarfs: Specimens of tied dyeing.

Cut colored paper work.

Kimonos.

Wednesday, July 17, 1929 (cont. 3)

Hand bags.

Photograph albums.

The prize awarding ceremony took place about 2:30 p. m. The fair only lasted two days. The prize winning bundles of soybeans were taken to the play ground outside the building and motion pictures were taken of the farmer winning the special soybean prize and the one winning the 1st prize.

We were then taken to a farm house where soybean plants were being ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ bundled for market. This was beind done inside a shed and was too dark for taking motion pictures. The farmer very kindly brought out the bean plants and bundling box in the sunshine, and motion pictures taken of this operation.

might have been replied to with rejoinders and the chance of a crisis averted, who knows or who under the existing conditions can say yea, or nay?

This has been another close hot day and thus far no assurance of a break in the hot wave.

Mr. Knowles A. Brown, four letters under date of June 18, 1912, which were replied to yesterday, and again referred to and replied to by Dorsett today.

Dorsett as leader of the Expedition in his reply to Mr. Brown is writing for himself, leaving a horse free to reply as he sees fit to the four letters, or to ignore them entirely, as he may elect.

Copies of the official correspondence prepared today.

Follow and all are self-explanatory.

This is one of the most serious complications that I have

settled, has ever experienced. Horse may or may not be involved in the final outcome, especially if it should result in Dorsett's recall.

This is a most unfortunate situation and is related here and in the official correspondence for the purpose of helping any one who may read these pages, with the intention of finding what they can about things to do and things to guard against doing, when preparing for foreign agricultural exploration work.

In this connection (Dorsett) would like to go on record as feeling that perhaps if Mr. Brown's four letters of June 18, 1912, even as bad as they are, had been in someplace in place of alcoholic doses, they probably

Friday, July 19, 1929.

This has been another extremely hot and muggy day, and no relief in sight. Left the hotel about 7:45 from Yurakucho station on the electric elevated line and left there about 8:00 a. m. Arrived at Ueno Station at 8:15, changed cars and left Ueno at 8:45 arriving at Kitasenjo at 9:05, changed cars here and left at 9:25 arrived at Akihabara about 9:45 and walked from here to the village of Hanabata about 11:00 a. m. arrived at Gotanno.

There was an Agricultural fair being held in the Public School building here, and we enjoyed looking over the Agricultural or for the most part Garden products on exhibit.

We met Mr. Kenji Suzuki, the village leader and a director of the fair.

The following is as complete a list of the flowers and vegetables as we could make;

Flowers:

Chrysanthemums, edible variety, yellow blooms.
 Gladiolus, very good.
 Dahlias, several varieties and colors very good.
 Pot Morning Glory, very large, and nice flowers.
 Lilies, water, very attractive.
 Iris, the ordinary Japanese and a 6 petaled kind.
 Phlox, quite good.
 Straw flower.
 Cactus.
 Begonias, in pots.
 Campanulas, at least 2 varieties.
 Montbretias.
 Asparagus plumosia, in pots.

Vegetables.

Cucumbers, green and ripe, in variety and very good.
 Vegetable melons, in variety.
 String beans, in variety, good.
 Hyacinth bean.
 Broad or English bean.

Vegetables, (cont.)

Soybean, in bundles, very good.

White potatoes, in variety, very good.

Perilla, white and red.

Dasheens, one or two specimen, growing plants.

Onions, Japanese, very fine.

Chrysanthemums.

Squash, in variety.

Carrots, semi-turnip shape.

Lily bulbs, quite a number of exhibits.

Cabbage, American type, very good.

Tomatoes, very good.

French artichoke, one exhibit.

Ginger, root and stem and flower buds.

Japanese rhubarb.

Yellow pumpkin, only fair.

Garlic.

Leek tops.

Yard-long bean.

Chinese mustard.

We purchased two of the best ripe cucumbers, for seed, known in this vicinity as "Yatsubsa". The two cucumbers cost 10 sen for the two. We also purchased the tray of the 10 best edible bulbs on exhibit. These cost us 7 sen each. (Lily bulbs). They are this seasons bulbs and are all double bulbs. They are very much nicer and finer bulbs than the

ones sent in yesterday under #955. Dr. Griffiths and Mr. H. Allanson quite probably will be interested in seeing and getting some of these edible bulbs.

In our tramp of 5 miles or more about the country, we saw a number of interesting things, and tried to secure pictures both still and motion of them.

We secured an additional amount of seed of Osmanthus aquifolium from plants used as an 8 foot hedge. It makes a fine hedge, and is worth trying for this purpose in America.

We left the village of Nishihara about 4:55 and arrived back in Tokyo about 6:30 p. m.

We had an interesting and quite profitable day and

Friday, July 19, 1929.

enjoyed it even if it was hot.

such of the still pictures as prove to be worthwhile follow.



Negative #44086.

Rice straw pulled from the seed bed and needed for planting, being dried for making into grass string and rope.



Negative #44087.

A native Japanese woman pulling soybeans to be bunched and sold as a fresh green vegetable.



Negative #44088.

Another view of the woman shown in picture #44087 pulling soybeans for use as a vegetable.

#44089.

The same woman shown pulling soybeans in pictures #44087-8 shown here holding in her arms the beans she has just pulled.



Negative #44089.



Negative #44090.

Children with their hands and aprons full of soybeans which have been boiled in the pod, they are eating them like we would peanuts.



Negative #44091.

A Japanese farmer bunching soybeans for market. He is using a frame about 16" x 20" x 3" deep, across the middle of which is a support. A grass string is fastened at one end of the cross tie and runs along it and is fastened at the other end. The bean plants are laid across the box and tie and the bean pods made to fall or hang below. When the line across the box is full a bundle of the leaves in the basket to the right is laid along the center at the end where the placing was begun and the string loosened at the other end and $\frac{1}{2}$ the line of beans brought back over the bundle of leaf filler, and the ends of the string tied. This makes a good bunch with the beans all on the outside of the bundle.

1928



Negative #44092.

The Japanese farmer shown in picture #44091 fixing a string of rice straw to tie about the top of the bundle of soybeans he has just fixed.



Negative #44093.

A pile of soybeans awaiting bunching for market.



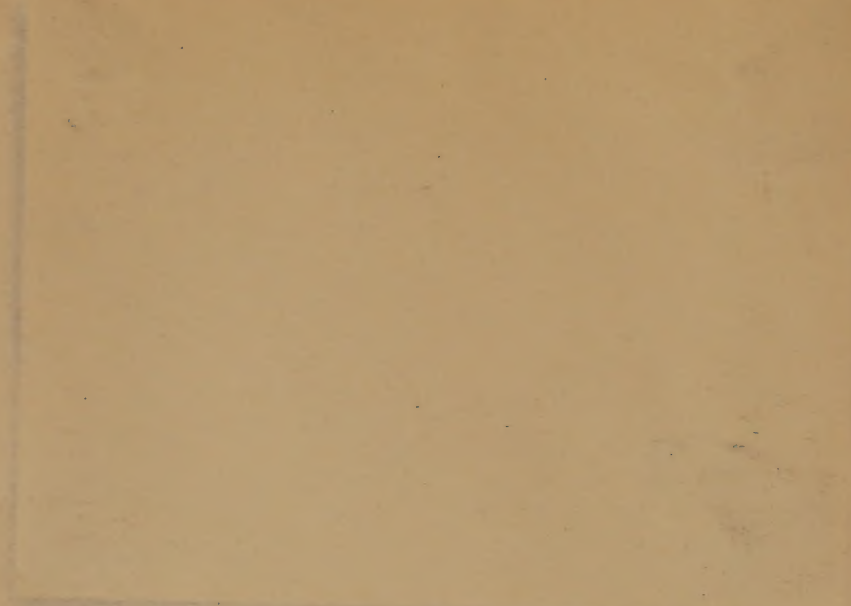
Negative #44094.

A soybean curd man with his two wooden tubs of soybean curd, which he is peddling from house to house in the rural district of Tokyo.



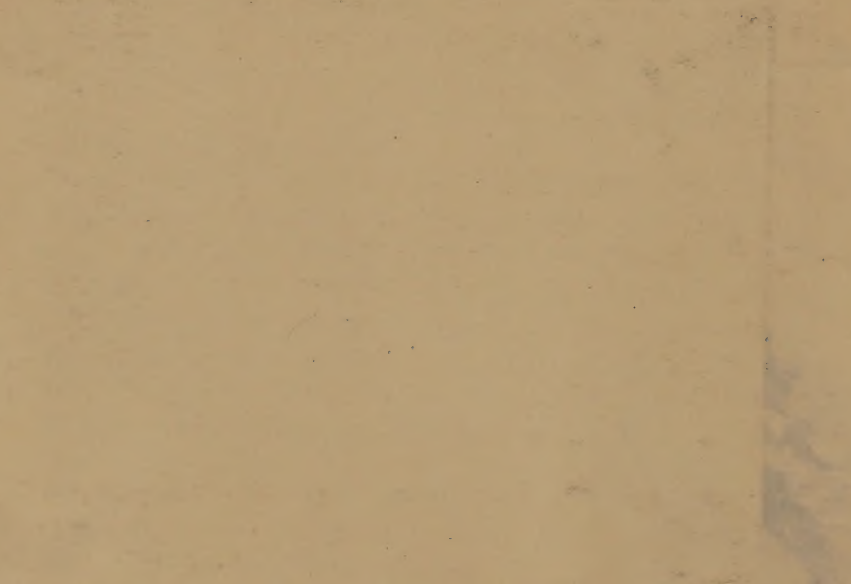
Negative #44095.

The same man shown in picture #44094 placing a piece of bean curd which he has just sold, into a vessel of water. We have a motion picture of this.



Negative #4409A.

A boy and a girl with two wooden chairs of a wooden crib.
 A girl is sitting on the floor in the room which he is peddling from house to house in the rural districts
 of Tokyo.



Negative #4409B.

The same man shown in picture #4409A placing a glass of beer
 on a table which he has just sold, into a vessel of water. He has
 a bottle of beer of this.

Saturday, July 20, 1929.

Worked at the office on packing and shipping a box of lily bulbs to Washington.

We secured these bulbs yesterday at an Agricultural Fair at the village of Hanabata-mura.

There were 10 bulbs, 8 double, one tripple, and 1 with 4 bulbs. We packed the bulbs in 2 ways, 5 we wrapped in old newspaper then in wax paper, the other 5 we wrapped in sphagnum moss (dry) in old newspaper then wax paper and then old newspaper. We have requested, in a letter of even date transmitting this parcel post package #27, to be advised relative to the condition of the two lotsof bulbs.

We also completed today the installation of a 4 electric light bulb dryer which we believe will aid materially in our drying of herbarium specimens, and at the same time we are expecting this practice to give us better dried specimen.

We are planning a weeks trip into the Fuji mountain district to the Northeast and East of the base of this mountain.

There was a shower about 7:00 this evening and it is now more comfortable than it has been at this time (10:15 p. m.) for more than a week past.

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Sunday, July 21, 1929.

Sunday, July 21, 1929.

Worked at the office changing and drying herbarium specimen, jacketing negatives and answering official correspondence.

It was pretty warm today but not quite so uncomfortable as it has been for the past week or 10 days.

July 21, 1929.

Two trees were pruned today in the street leading to the Garfield building. We have never seen larger pruning of street trees before. The trees are European plane trees about 4 inches in diameter and 20 or more feet in height. From the trunk under the 10 trees along a small path and the appearance of the trees after pruning, would say that practically 50 per cent of the small branches were cut away.

This is an interesting observation. We would have liked to have secured pictures but were not in a position to do so.

1944

Sunday, July 21, 1939.

Worked at the office changing and drying negatives

specimen, jacketing negatives and answering official

correspondence.

It was pretty warm today but not quite as uncomfortable

as it has been for the past week or 10 days.

Monday, July 22, 1929.

Worked at the office today changing herbarium specimen jacketing still pictures, sending by parcel post 2 spools of black and white motion picture negatives. Also wrote several official letters.

Got things in shape for leaving early tomorrow morning (Tuesday) for about a weeks Exploration trip to the N. E. and E. of Mt. Fuji.

Saw three men summer pruning street trees today on the street leading to the Sankaido Building. We have never seen summer pruning of street trees before.

The trees are European plain trees about 4 inches in diameter and 20 or more feet in height. From the brush under the 16 trees along a small park and the appearance of the trees after pruning, would say that practically 50 per cent of the small branches were cut away.

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 of the small branches were cut away.

This is an interesting observation. We would have
 liked to have secured pictures but were not in a position
 to do so.

Tuesday, July 23, 1929.

Met Dr. Schreiner and Dr. Rands at breakfast. They are on their way back to the states from the Scientific Congress at Buitenzorg, Java, and ~~are~~ are here only for a couple of days. Yesterday they were at Nikko. They sail sometime this afternoon.

We would have liked very much to have been with them today but we had to leave on the 7:45 train from the Shimbashi Station for Gotemba en route to Yamanaka Lake, where we plan on spending a day or such a matter in the vicinity to the East of Mt. Fuji, looking for seed and other plant material of interest in that region for trail in the United States. We arrived in Gotemba about 10:45 a. m. and arranged there for a car to take us and our baggage over to the Yamanaka Hotel, on the shore of Lake Yamanaka. Left Gotemba about 11:00 a. m. and arrived at the lake about noon. It was almost noon when we got lunch. The tiffin consisted of soup, bread and butter, fried fish, jellied meat, and vegetables, and bananas. The lunch was very good and the service was fully as good as one could expect under the circumstances.

There were quite a number of Japanese here to tiffin, but comparatively few for dinner. It is now evening and we are waiting for dinner and while waiting are writing. It is delightfully quiet and pleasant here except for a loud radio speaker down in the lobby. Lake Yamanaka is quiet, not even disturbed by a zephyr.

It's now 8:10 p. m. cool and pleasant and thus far we have not been troubled with any mosquitos.

1960

We made quite a collection of herbarium specimen
this evening but did not find very much seed of any kind
ready to gather. Such vetches and legumes as found are
only in bloom. Tomorrow we will likely move to a some-
what lower elevation and see what is to be found there.



Negative #44096.

This is a very nice wild (Companulas) flower and could be
used to good advantage in a herbaceous boarder. See
picture # 44098.

Wednesday, July 24, 1929.

We left Yamanaka about 8:30 a. m. and drove around the lake, on the opposite side of the lake we made colored motion pictures of wild Dianthus sp. and also of the red fruited shrub (cow killer).

We arrived in Subashiri about 11:00 a.m. and engaged accommodations. This village is about 2600 feet elevation. One of the roads leading to the top of Fuji san is through this village and there are hundreds and hundreds of people going and coming.

We walked up towards Fuji for some distance then worked off to the south and back to the village. We secured quite a lot of herbarium specimen and seed of several things of interest. One a Vaccinium from plants six or more feet in height. We secured a sufficient amount of seed of this to enable them to try it out back home. We saw some fine lilies in the wild and in private yards here in the village, but none of them with open flowers.

We dug up about a dozen bulbs and hope to get more tomorrow.

We made about a dozen pictures today.

We observed good sized drops of water at the ends of the growing points, main shoots and laterals of bamboo and tried photographing one of the side branches to show these. It was something interesting which we do not recall having seen before in late~~x~~ afternoon, about 4:00 p.m. In early morning it would have been attributed to dew, but this instance is different, the water was actually exuding from these tip extremities of the plant. See picture #44112.

1962

Wednesday, July 24, 1962



Negative # 44097.

This wild flower is quite abundant in the Mt. Fuji region and in mass makes an attractive appearance. They are a purple mint-like wild flowers.



Negative #44098:

This Campanulas was taken in the vicinity of Lake Yamanaka, Japan, near the Eastern base of Mt. Fuji. See picture # 44096.



Negative #44099.

Near Lake Yamanaka, Japan. This tall growing attractive Iris is quite common in the Mt. Fuji region. It is a purple wild iris.

negative # 44100.

This view while showing Mt Fuji from across Lake
Yamanaka, but showing more of the lake than # 44101.



134

negative # 44101.

Mt. Fuji from across Lake Yamanaka. Fuji seen at this season, without the cape of snow, does not look natural and is not so impressive and grand. see # 44101.

1966



Negative #44102.

Near Mt. Fuji, but along the road between it and Gotemba.

These ant nests build of pieces of straw sticks, bark and other small trash are sometimes 15 inches or more in height.



Negative #44103.
44103

This plant with this peculiar looking spike of flowers was in the court of the Inn where we spent the night of the 24th.



Negative #44104.

View of a portion of the thatched roof and ridge of Iris, lilies and grass. Such roofs are still quite common, but are gradually giving away to galvanized iron and tile.



Negative #44105.

This tree is known as "Usubenihigan". It is 30 feet or more in height and measures at 3 feet above the ground 83 inches in circumference. Seed sent in under our #658.

1968



Negative #44106.
44106.

On the ridge of the house to the left are lilies and grass, on the one to the right are ferns and iris. Subashiri, Japan.



Negative #44107.

In the woods to the East of and along the base of Mt. Fuji. This beautiful white flowered hydrangea, sometimes as much as 10 feet or more in height grows in abundance.



Negative #44108.

On the Eastern base of Mt. Fuji near the village of Subashiri.
This is an interesting fruiting plant of which this tree
(see picture #44109) is the only specimen we have thus far
seen. It is said to be a Japanese walnut.

#44109.

Near Subashiri to the East
and at the base of Mt. Fuji.
For a close up of strings of
fruit see #44108.



1970



Negative #44110.

Showing nearby the unopen flower buds of a few plants of this fine wild white lily in the garden of a Japanese.

#44111.

A nearby picture of a large fruiting variety of this husk tomato grown as a pot plant, the fruit husk is green, orange and salmon or nearly pinkish.

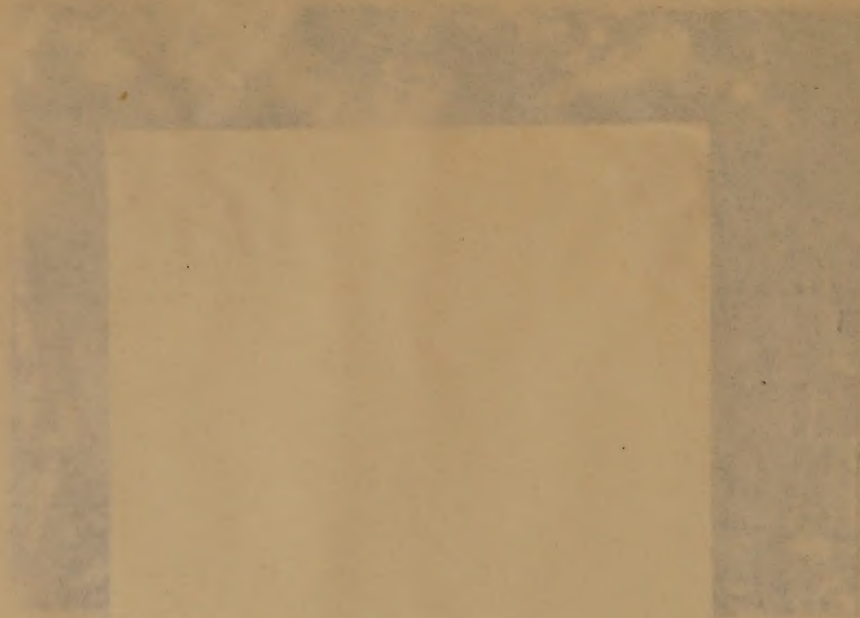


Negative #44111.



Negative #44112.

It was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening of a quite warm day that this picture of a portion of a bamboo shoot was taken. The tips of all the growing points, like this contained small globules of water which sparkled in the evening sunshine like pearls. If it had been in the early morning, we would have called them dew drops, and passed it up as such. But being in the evening of a hot day we were surprised to see this and tried recording the observation in a picture.



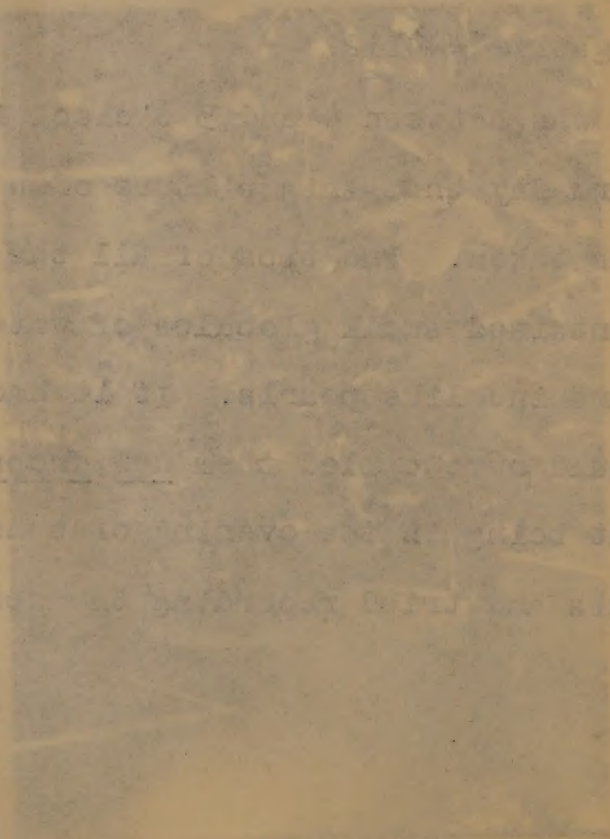
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 It was in the evening of a quite
 portion of a
 the growing point, like this
 in the evening
 it had been in the early morning, we
 and passed it up as usual.
 that day we were surprised to see
 in a picture.



Thursday, July 25, 1929.

We arranged with the manager of the Yomyama Hotel (Inn) at Subashiri to collect for us later 25 bulbs each of three varieties of lilkes which occur in that region. The price is 7 sen per bulb. He will also try to get us some seed of each, also seed of the so-called Japanese walnut, Iris, dwarf dewberry and Chinese pepper tree.

We left Subashiri about 8:00 a. m. and arrived in Gotemba about 8:45 a. m. from there we checked our luggage that was not needed on our walking trip to Oyama-ken. Mr. Suyetake went to see Mr. Komeyama a man who supplies bamboo flower stakes, cherry seed and kudzu seed to the Yokohama Nursery Company and to Mr. Sakata. He walked from Gotemba to Oyamaia with us. He will likely be a good man to collect material for us later.

We arrived in Oyamaia about 6:00 p. m. and put up at the Oyamaia Inn. It was after 11:00 p. m. when we finished changing herbarium blotters.

Along the railway, shortly after leaving Gotemba, we found to the side of the road in the woods, or along the edge of it, an interesting bulbous flowering plant. The bulb is smooth, similar to that of the tulip, the plant is 2' or 3' in height, has broad leaves and several flower buds at the top. None of them we saw were fully open, the buds are fully 3" long and resemble very much lily buds. This may prove an interesting introduction for Dr. Griffiths.

Shortly after this find we left the railway and went over to the village of Kyu Gotemba, where we got lunch, and then proceeded on our way.

1974

When we again struck the hills and railway we found some wonderful lilies, with stems 5 to 6 feet or more in height and from 1 to as many as 17 flowers and buds on a stalk. One of the open flowers measured 11" across, another 12 inches. The flowers are white with scattering dots, near the throat on the inside, of deep orange-red dots. The long anthers hung at the middle are of the same deep orange-red color. This is a most wonderfully attractive lily. We spoke of how much Dr. Griffiths would have enjoyed seeing these wonderful plants, which were at usually quite inaccessible places on the mountain sides, and ~~wished~~ wished that he might have been with us.

We secured about 25 nice bulbs which we will make an effort to get to Washington in good condition.

On the trip from Gotemba to Oyama which took the entire day, we secured quite a few herbarium specimen, some bulbs of lilies, and seed of other plants, we also made a number of still and 50 feet or so of motion pictures (colored) film.



#44113.

This surely is the land
of kudzu, for one
finds it almost everywhere.
This picture was taken
near Gotemba, Japan.

Negative #44113.

#44114.

A nearby view of plants and
bulbs of this interesting
bulbous flowering plant.



Negative #44114.

1976

?
Analis



Negative #44115.

A nearby view of a portion of the fruiting plant from which we secured seed, it went forward under our number 616 and herbarium specimen #616.

#44116.

Near the village of Kyu Gotemba. A nearby view of a few plants from which we secured lily bulbs.



Negative #44116.



Negative #44117.

A closeup view of full open lilies as they appear among the grass and dwarf bamboo. These were found near the village of Kyu Gotemba.



Negative #44118.

A nearby view of a fine white lily on a hillside where only recently bamboo was cut away.

1978



Negative #44119.

Two fine plants of the large white flowered lily as they appear in nature. Taken near the village of Kyu Gotemba, Japan.

#44120.

A close up of one open flower and several unopen buds.



Negative #44120.



Negative #44121.

View of a clump of lilies in dwarf bamboo on the top of a rather difficult hill to climb. Mr. Suyetake is ready to dig it up for the bulbs. See #44122.

#44122.

A nearby view of the clump of lilies shown naturally in picture #44121.

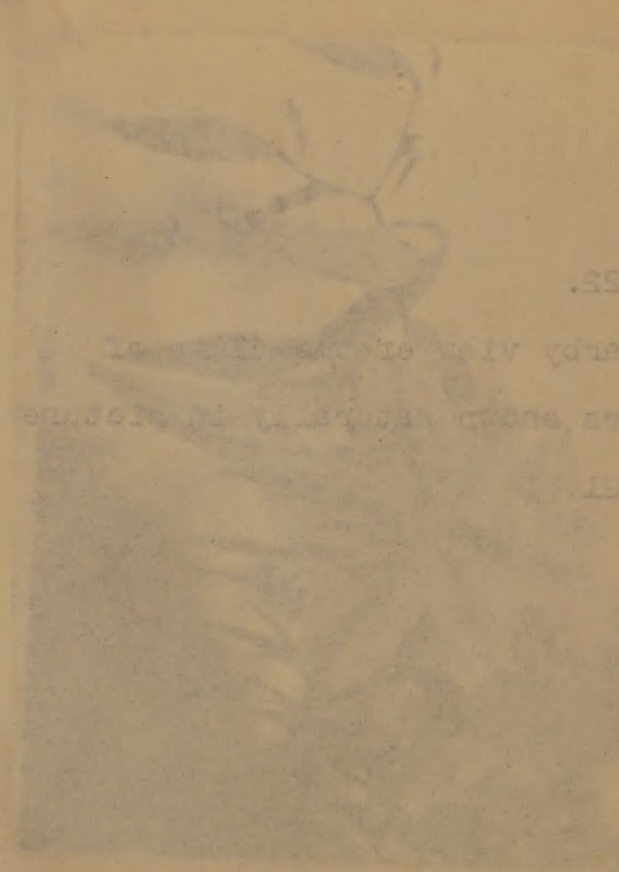


Negative #44122.



Negative 44121.

View of a camp of lilies in front of a
rather difficult hill to climb. Mr. Bueche is ready to
dig it up for the bulbs. See 44122.



44123.

A nearby view of the lilies and the hill.

44124.

Negative 44125.

Friday, July 26, 1929.

Left Oyamia-ken about 8:00 a. m. to tramp it down the mountain to Yamakita, where we arrived about 4:00 p. m. It was a fine day and we had a very fine trip with really very attractive scenery.

As we started down the grade to cross the railway tracks we observed some fine "Tiger" lilies in a door yard in full bloom. We stopped to admire them, for the plants were about 6 feet tall and had 8 to a dozen blooms and some buds. We observed that in the axil of practically each leaf there was an air bulb. These would fall on touching so we considered them ripe enough to pick. We asked and were given permission to pick the small air bulbs and as a result got a hundred or more. A little further on, after crossing the railway we found two or three wild Tiger lilies in bloom. We dug them up and got the bulbs and made herbarium specimen of the plants and flowers.

The large white wild lilies were numerous all along the way and simply glorious. Much more abundant and grander than the ones we saw yesterday, but in most cases very to absolutely inaccessible.

When we arrived at a small place known as Kawanishi, of Shimizamura, we found wonderful displays of this wild lily in the back yards of several Japanese homes.

We went up to one Mr. Saju Takimata, and asked permission to photograph the wonderful display we found at the back of his house. We made a couple of still pictures also a shot each of black and white and colored motion pictures.

1982

At the Electright Light and Power plant from where Tokyo gets its light and power, we secured seed of iris (purple), pink and some semi-double fringed petal white hollyhocks.

Shortly after leaving there we secured another lot of air bulbs of Tiger lily. The plants were about 6 feet in height and were very fine. Near here we secured about half a dozen plants of an orange-red hemerocallis. From here to the end of our day's tramp we saw many wonderful displays of the large white-flowered wild lily but in most cases very inaccessible on the mountain sides on each side of the river.

Tomorrow we plan on walking from here to Matsuda some 6 or 8 miles distance toward Tokyo.

Such of the still pictures made today as are worth while follow.



Negative #44123.

Showing a cluster of open lilies hanging over a yard fence along the highway. Yamakita, Japan.

#44124.

Two plants of a "Tiger" like lily dug up for the bulbs. See picture #44125.



Negative #44124.

1984



Negative #44125.

A nearby view of the flowers of the two plants shown
in picture #44124.



Negative #44126.

A fairly nearby of the ridge of a straw thatched Japanese
house showing lilies, grass, ferns, and other plants grow-
ing on the ridge.



Negative #44127.

View , nearby, of the ridge of another Japanese house showing lilies, grass and other plants on the ridge;



Negative #44128.

A fairly nearby view of the ridge of a thatched roof showing lilies and iris growing on the ridge as a binder.



Negative #44129.

View from a position of the mountain side where we climbed for lilies across the main valley to the mountains on the other side. Below Oyama-ken, Japan.



Negative #44130.

*** 44130.

A nearby picture of the bunch of lilies we collected from the mountainside for the bulbs.



#44131.

A nearby view of the flowers
of a fine plant dug up out
of the woods for the bulbs.

Negative #44131.

#44132.

A nearby picture of a flowering
plant dug up for the bulbs.
Near Yamakita, Japan.



Negative #44132.



Negative #44133.

A closeup picture of four of the fine full open flowers, some of the flowers measured as much as 12 inches across. Near Yamakita, Japan.

#44134.

A fairly nearby view of a fine group of this fine white wild lily just back of the home of Mr. Saigu Takimoto. We made a black and white as well as colored motion pictures of these. See #44135.



Negative #44134.



Negative #44135.

Another view of a portion of the fine group of these wild lilies at the back of Mr. Saju Takimotos house.

#44136.

A poor nearby view of a fasciated lily with 75 buds. The lilies were not held still.



Negative #44136.

1990



#44137.

A nearby view of one of a number of plants we dug up. to send into the Department. The bulbs or roots were sent in under our #696, and herbarium specimen under the same number.

Negative #44137.



Negative #44138.

From a short distance below the Electric Power and Light plant between Oyama-ken and Yamakita, Japan, looking back up stream.



#44139.

A nearby view
of a clump of
Tiger lilies from which
we secured ϕ axillary
bulbs.

Negative #44139.



Negative #44140.

A fairly nearby view of a lily in full bloom by a
fence post and maple. See #44141.



Negative #44141.

#44141.

Practically the same as
#44140, but slightly
different.

#44142.

View along the highway showing
clusters of flowering lilies
some 40 or 50 feet almost
straight up over Mr. Suyetake's
head. Oh, how inaccessible!



Negative #44142.

Saturday, July 27, 1929.

Yamakita, Japan. Up about 6:30 a.m. and about 7:00 the nesan to whom we had given a breakfast order the night before, for fried eggs, coffee and toast, brought up two raw eggs for each of us, three bottles of cold coffee and three plates each containing about 10 slices of half toasted bread.

Mr. Suyetake sent her back with the eggs to be fried and the coffee to be heated.

About 7:30 while waiting for the ~~mesan~~ nesan to return with the fried eggs and hot coffee, there occurred quite a severe earthquake shock. The Inn shook, quivered and squeaked as if it would come to pieces. We did not at first realize that it was an earthquake, we heard shouts and saw the people run into the street from the Inn and from nearby houses, we then made a move to get out. Mr. Suyetake started for the back opening, Morse and I for the front. I got one leg over the banister and picked the cherry tree at the edge of the roof I intended to go down, but by this time the quake was over and I remained astride the banister with Mr. Morse nearby.

The people who had run out into the street remained out for some little time before returning to their houses.

Our breakfast was delayed until about 8:00 o'clock, and quite soon thereafter we were on our way afoot to Shimasoga. We planned to remain there over night and return to Tokyo Sunday morning. However, we made much better time than we had expected and as a result was able to catch the 4:25 p. m. express for Tokyo and arrived there at 6:45 p. m.

On the way from Yamakita to Shimasoga we noticed that portions of rock walls along the road in several places had been shaken down, sometimes into the road and sometimes into rice paddies.

We secured, en route, air or axillary bulblets and also a few bulbs of a Tiger lily, or that type. We also got a few more bulbs of the large wild white lily. We secured roots of a yellow hemerocallis and seed of several varieties of hollyhock and other interesting plants. We also made a number of still and colored motion pictures, of some interesting flowers.

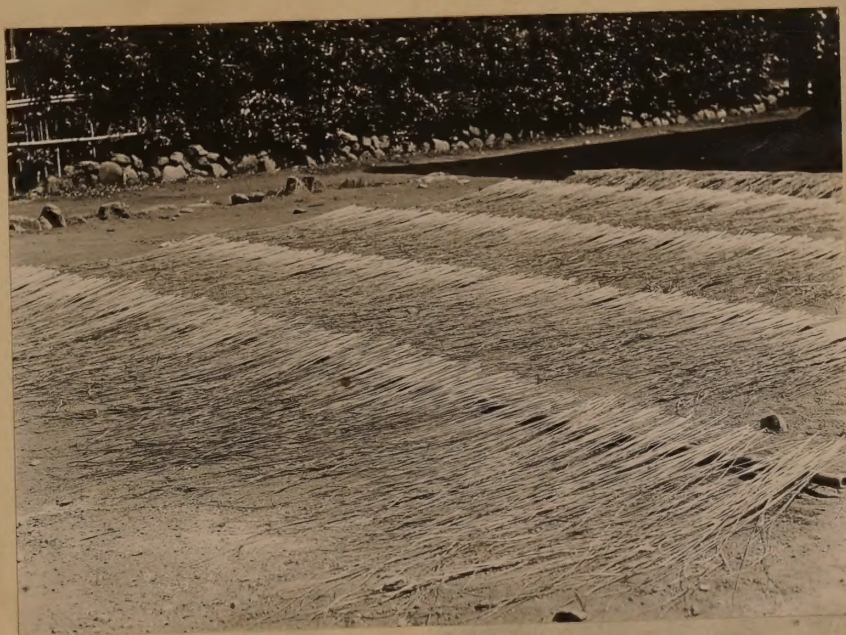
Upon our arrival in Tokyo at 6:45 p. m. we went to the laboratory and unpacked the herbarium specimen and seed and bulbs. Then went to the hotel for dinner and about 8:30 p. m. we returned to the laboratory and changed all the papers on the herbarium specimen and got them ready to put over the heater tomorrow.

Such on the still pictures made today as are worthwhile follow.



Negative #44143.

Near Yamakita, Japan. A nearby view of iris and blooming lilies on the ridge of a grass thatched roof.



Negative #44144.

Near Yamakita, Japan. View of grass drying in a Japanese yard. This grass grows in the mountains and is used special mat making.

1996



Negative #44145.

View of a portion of a planting of white flowering lotus. The flowers are numerous and very fine. Motion pictures in colors made of this. see #44146.



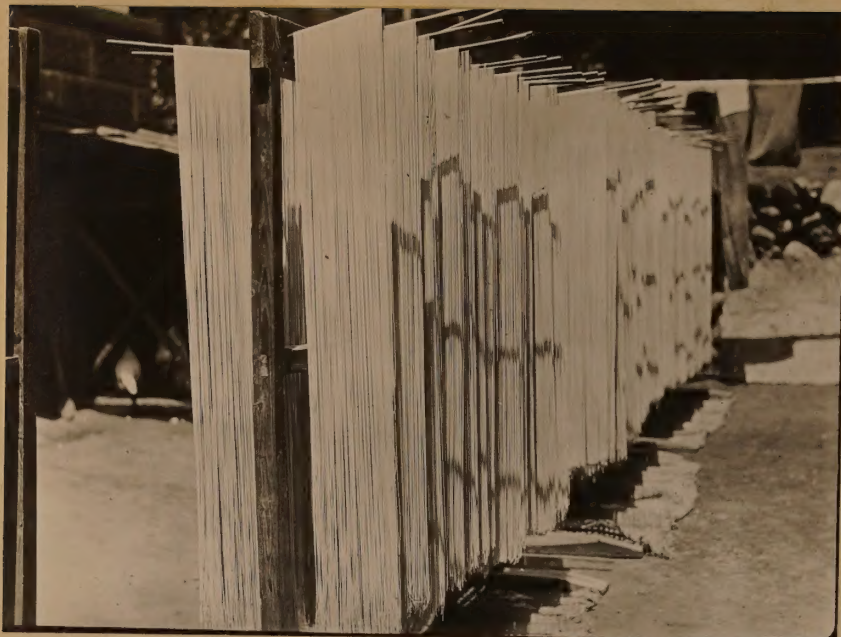
Negative #44146.

A nearby view of two full open flowers of lotus and one in bud which are anrge and fine. see #44145.

negative # 44147.

This picture gives a very good idea of this wonderful
interesting and beautiful country! Taken from the
center of the river at Mukogahara-mura, Japan.





Negative #44148.

These batches of noodles are hanging to dry on bamboo pegs.

See #44149.

#44149.

This picture is much
like #44148 but slightly
different.



Negative #44149.



#44150.

Noodles drying among
posies.

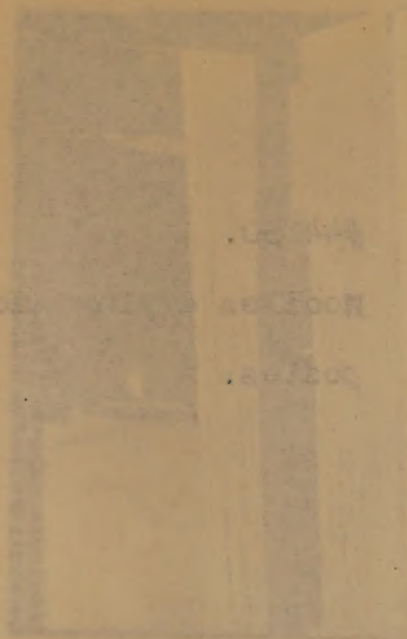
Negative #44150.



Negative #44151.

View of a portion of a beautiful yellowish pink and salmond
colored flowering vine very handsome. Made a motion picture
of this.

1000
1000
1000

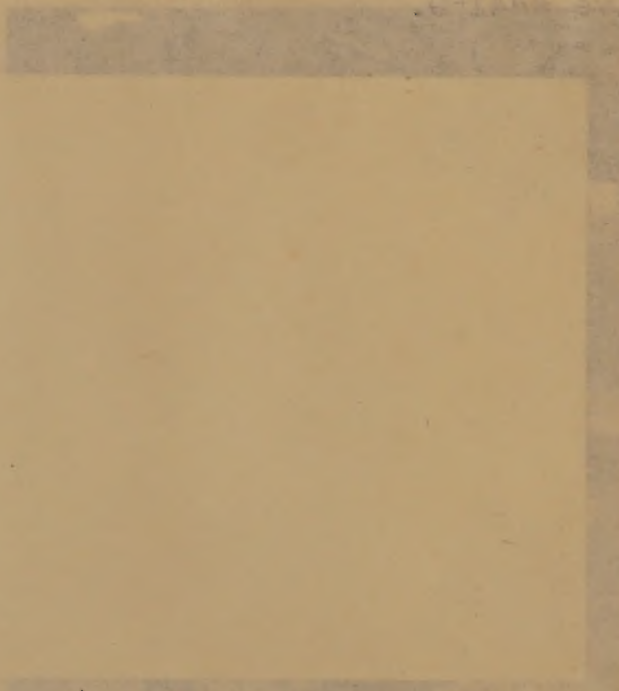


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Sunday, J^uly 28, 1929.

Got down to the laboratory about 7:45 this morning and got the heaters going under the recently collected herbarium specimen. Also developed the still pictures made on our recent trip. Most of them came out pretty well.

Added by Mr. Morse:

A visit was also made to Shiba Park to observe the stage of Lotus in the ponds. In the two ponds the same variety occurs.- large deep pink flowers. Only a few of the flowers are open at the present time. In about a week the flowers should be out well and make some good colored pictures.

Sunday, July 23, 1922.

Got down to the laboratory about 7:45 this morning and got the heaters going. Water was recently collected. Also developed a still flower made on our recent trip. It was of the same old variety well.

Added by Mr. Morse:

A visit was also made to Gull Lake to observe the stage of Lotus in the ponds. In the two ponds the same variety occurs. - large deep pink flowers. Only a few of the flowers are open at the present time. In about a week the flowers should be out well and make some good

colored pictures.

Monday, July 29, 1929.

I (Dorsett) worked at the office changing herbarium specimen, packing plant material and writing official letters. Mr. Suyetake and Mr. Morse went out to look over the section near Tokyo where soybeans are quite extensively grown as a grain crop.

We were delighted to learn from a letter received today from Mr. Ryerson bearing date of July 3, 1929, that at least some of our colored motion pictures are good. He wrote as follows: "The last material received from Vitacolor was a great improvement. The azalea scenes were gorgeous, were properly timed, and were in fine color. The field meet or games show the same trouble - too much action."

We were deeply grieved to note in the same letter the following paragraph concerning Dr. Galloway:

"Dr. Galloway has had to give up and go home, he will be leaving for a cooler section within a week. His nerves have gone back on him and he is facing the same siege that he had 10 years ago, much to the regret of all of us."

We are very much concerned about the Doctor. He is ten years older and does not have anything like the resistance that he had ten years ago.

It is sincerely hoped that Dr. Galloway's condition is not so alarming as one would infer from Mr. Ryerson's letter.

Added by Mr. Morse:

A visit was first made to the Saitama Experiment Station located at Urawa, Saitama Prefecture. We met here Mr.

Tadashi Hashigawa, Agricultural Engineer, who is in charge of the soybean work of the Saitama Prefecture, which is third in acreage of soybeans in the Japanese Empire. The work with soybeans consists mainly of developing varieties for seed to be used in making soy sauce, tofu, miso, and natto. This station is growing about 50 varieties nearly all yellow-seeded sorts with seed of medium size. In looking over these varieties in the trial grounds we found some very excellent varieties that no doubt will have value in the United States from southern Virginia southward. Especially North Carolina Tennessee, and the upper delta of Mississippi. Mr. Hashigawa promised to send us samples of seed of all the varieties being grown at the station.

Considerable work is being done with Irish potatoes, especially for mosaic resistance sorts. Mr. Hashigawa advised he would like to have some resistant varieties from the States and also any publications we might have concerning this disease. This matter will be taken up with Dr. W. A. Stuart who, no doubt, will be glad to do what he can in view of the station's gift of soybean seed.

Considerable sweet potato breeding and variety testing work is being carried on. About 700 varieties (all varieties from the Japanese Empire) and seedlings are in the trial grounds.

Breeding work is also being carried on with white and purple egg plants.

We were told by Mr. Hashigawa that soybeans were grown very extensively about Kumagaya to which place we went. We

Monday, July 29, 1929 (cont.2)

found, however, that soybeans were not grown very extensively about Kumagaya. Soybeans had given away to mulberry plantings, the reason given by the farmers was that the continuous growing of soybeans made the soil too rich. About half way between Kumagaya and Fukiage soybean plantings were very extensive and extended well past Fukiage. This will be an excellent place to come and get harvesting scenes in the fall. By getting off at Fukiage the best observations can be made. At the present time, the plants are just in bloom and it will be at least October before the beans are ready for harvest. On our return, a man was observed getting on the train at Konosu with a bundle of rice plants. Mr. Suyetake found out that he just came from the Imperial Government rice station at Konosu. He was told that they were doing some work with soybean varieties for green manure, and it will be possible to obtain varieties.

Monday, July 29, 1952 (cont.)

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It is about Krasnoyarsk. Soybeans had given away to industry.

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Gyestak found out that he just came from the Imperial

Government rice station at Krasnoyarsk. He was told that they

were doing some work with soybean varieties for green manure,

and it will be possible to obtain varieties.

It is interesting to note that the soybean plants are

planted in rows and are well spaced.

It is also noted that the plants are well spaced.

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Tuesday, July 30, 1929.

Today went to the office early and worked on wrapping two packages of herbarium material for sending to Washington. Also finished writing the data for the pictures made on our last trip.

About 10:30 Dorsett and the interpreter, Mr. Suyetake, went to Hibiya Park to see an exhibition of Japanese Morning Glories, which opened there yesterday and continues until August 1.

The display is in a small building open on one side. There were six rows of about 8 inches pots. On the top row there was 18 plants, the two center pots contained climbers, about 2 feet in height, the remainder of plants in the exhibit might be called non-runners or dwarfs, for these like the 19 plants in each of the other five rows staged were only about a foot to 18 inches in height. Each plant contained from one to three or four full open flowers which looked as though they would measure from six to 8 inches in diameter. The colors included white, deep purple, blues, and mottles, also several shades of reds and brown. I have never before seen anything like it!

I believe a display like this in Washington would create a sensation and be very popular.

We are thinking seriously of writing to Mr. W. Burnes about this and see if we cannot get him interested. A show of this kind would not only fit in nicely with the Amaryllis and chrysanthemum shows now an annual feature of the Department, but it would add another new and novel flower show to the Department's list.

In an adjoining building at Hibiya Park was staged a very creditable gladiolus show, which we were pleased to see. We took our graphlex and colored motion picture cameras but on account of there not being sufficient light did not attempt any exposures.

Dorsett will try and get some 5 x 7 stills tomorrow morning before the crowd assembles to view the exhibit.

Sent off parcel post packages and several official letters today. Also entered up records of seed and other plant material collections.

The weather continues dry and uncomfortably warm.

The Morning Glory exhibit is unique and quite different from any flower show which we have ever seen. We believe it would take in America.

Wednesday, July 31, 1929.

On the way to the office this morning we went by way of the Morning Glory Exhibit and stopped and made pictures of the exhibit and got very good results. We have decided to send a copy of these to Mr. W. Byrnes and tell him about the beauty and attractiveness of this exhibition, with a view of seeing if we cannot get him interested in staging one ~~in~~ for Washington. We feel since seeing the exhibit at Hibiya Park that this is worth the effort.

When Mr. Guyetake arrived at the office we went to the Botanical garden and there secured seed of 9 different things, among these is an interesting cherry and half a dozen iris. After returning to the office we developed the still pictures made this morning and also the 100 foot spool of black and white motion pictures made on our recent field trip.

Today we believe has been one of the hottest and most uncomfortable days we have thus far experienced. Such of the pictures made today as are o. k. follow.

Negative #44152.

A portion of a display of very fine Morning Glories. The display was in a building at Hibiya Park. See pictures #s 44153-4-5. West section.



Negative #44153.

Central section of the Morning Glory display at Hibiya
Park. See #44152-4-5. Tokyo, Japan.





Negative #44154.

East section of the Morning Glory display. See picture
#44152-3-5.

Negative #44155.

General view showing, from the west a good portion of this fine exhibit of Morning Glories. See pictures #44152-3-4. Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #44155.

General view showing from the west a good portion of this fine exhibit of morning glories. See picture #44156-5-A.

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.



Negative #44156. Morning Glory display. See picture #44155-5-A.
 Showing a section of a very good display of cutflowers of
 gladiolus at Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan. See #44157.

Negative #44157,

A general view which shows a fairly good portion
of the display of cut flowers. See picture #44156.

Gladiolus at Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.



negative result.

A general view which shows a fairly good portion
of the display of our knowledge. The picture is
a collection of things that Tokyo, Japan.

18.2

to be written in Japanese by a Japanese person
in 1914 and 1915, Tokyo, Japan. See 1914/15.

SPOOL NUMBER 23.

Black and white movie film.

DeVry Camera.

Dorsett & Morse.
Japan, 1929.

*copied
3/20/31
(JSC)*

- Shot 1. View showing prize winning bundles of vegetable soybeans and the two high prize winners at the village agricultural fair. Takenotsuka, Japan, July 17, 1929.
- Shot 2. View showing the bundling of vegetable soybean plants for market. Scene in a farmer's yard. Takenotsua, Japan. July 17, 1929.
- Shot 3. View showing Japanese farmer woman pulling vegetable soybean plants for market. Hanabata, Japan, July 19, 1929.
- Shot 4. View showing Japanese children eating cooked soybean seed from the pods in the village of Hanabata, Japan, July 19, 1929.
- Shot 5. View showing the bundling of vegetable soybean plants by Japanese farmer in his yard. This method is quite different from that shown in Shot 2 of this spool. The plants are being bundled for the market. Hanabata, Japan. July 19, 1929.
- Shot 6. View showing the soybean curd man coming down a country road and turning into a farmyard. The bean curd has his country patrons as well as in the villages and cities. Scene taken near Hanabata, Japan. July 19, 1929.
- Shot 7. View showing the soybean curd man taking blocks of bean curd from the wooden tub and placing them in a basin of water which the farmer's wife gave him. Scene taken near Hanabata, Japan. July 19, 1929.
- Shot 8. View showing wild mountain lilies being inspected by P. H. Dorsett. Scene taken in a farmer's garden on a mountain side between Gotemba and Matsuda, Japan. July 1929.

SPOT NUMBER 17

Black and white movie film

Devil's Garden

Dorsey & Dorsey

Japan, 1932

Shot 1. View showing prize winning soybean plants of vegetable
soybeans and the two high prize winners at the
village agricultural fair, Tokushima, Japan,
July 17, 1932.

Shot 2. View showing the handling of vegetable soybean plants
for market. Scene in a farmer's yard, Tokushima,
Japan, July 17, 1932.

Shot 3. View showing Japanese farmer selling vegetable
soybean plants for market. Hamamatsu, Japan, July
19, 1932.

Shot 4. View showing Japanese children eating cooked soybean
seed from the pods in the village of Hamamatsu, Japan,
July 19, 1932.

Shot 5. View showing the handling of vegetable soybean
plants by Japanese farmer in his yard. This method
is quite different from that shown in Shot 2 of
this spot. The plants are being handled for the
market. Hamamatsu, Japan, July 19, 1932.

Shot 6. View showing the soybean curd man coming down a
country road and turning into a farmyard. The
bean curd has his country patrons as well as in the
villages and cities. Scene taken near Hamamatsu,
Japan, July 19, 1932.

Shot 7. View showing the soybean curd man taking blocks of
bean curd from the wooden tub and placing them in
a basin of water which the farmer's wife gave him.
Scene taken near Hamamatsu, Japan, July 19, 1932.

Shot 8. View showing wild mountain lilies being harvested
by F. H. Dorsey. Scene taken in a farmer's garden
on a mountain side between Gokiso and Hamamatsu,
Japan, July 1932.

Thursday, August 1, 1929.

We are having excessively hot dry weather. Morse and family left today for Yoshida to the N. E. of Mt. Fuji. Mr. Morse requested leave and they have gone there with the intention of climbing Mt. Fuji tomorrow.

Dorsett worked on his account for July and hopes to get that off for Washington tomorrow.

Thursday, August 1, 1939.

We are having excessively hot dry weather. Horse

and family left today for the N. E. of the M. J.

Mr. Horse requested leave and they have gone there with the

intention of climbing Mt. Fuji tomorrow.

Dorsett worked on his account for July and has

so got that off for Washington tomorrow.

Friday, August 2, 1929.

Worked at the office changing herbarium specimen.

Also completed my itinerary for my July account. The herbarium specimens should have been changed the first of this week, if they had been some of them would have been in Better shape than they are.

Mr. R. Kent Beattie said that he received a letter from Dr. Metcalf today in which he says that there is at least one fungus disease and possibly two working together which is killing out the willows in the New England States about as fast as chectnut blight wiped out the chestnuts.

Resistant varieties or strains is perhaps the alternative for willow growing in America.

This may be an opportune time to collect and send in propagating material of all of the willows we can get our hands on. We have not received any advise relative to this matter, but cannot help but feel, in the light of what Mr. Beattie tells us, that we should take time by the forelock and send in propagating material of all the willows we can find here and in China.

Friday, August 2, 1935.

Worked at the office cleaning herbarium specimens.

Time completed my itinerary for my July excursion. The

herbarium specimens should have been changed the first of

this week, if they had been some of them would have been in

better shape than they are.

Mr. R. Kent Beattie said that he received a letter from

Dr. Metcalf today in which he says that there is at least

one fungus disease and possibly two working together which

is killing out the willows in the New England States about

as fast as chestnut blight wiped out the oaks.

Resistant varieties of oaks is perhaps the alternative

for willow growing in America.

This may be an opportune time to collect and send in

propagating material of all of the willows we can get our

hands on. We have not received any advice relative to this

matter, but cannot help but feel, in the light of what Mr.

Beattie tells us, that we should take time by the forelock

and send in propagating material of all the willows we can

find here and in China.

Saturday, August 3, 1929.

visited the wholesale vegetable and fruit market and as usual found it full of fruit and vegetables and most interesting.

We secured a ~~fix~~ few things for notes and photograph making and in our tramps of inspection through the four rows of concrete buildings, we noted the following vegetables and fruits:

Yarrows. Various sizes, also one which does not have tubers but the base of the stalk is eaten. See picture #44054.

Onions. Japanese long slender white stems without bulbs, also American types, bulb onions and pickling onions are very abundant.

Daikons. Long, large, white radishes, which are to be found in the market, apparently every day in the year. The daikon is one of the Japanese most used and most valued vegetables.

Soybeans. Bunches of soybeans are to be found in abundance on every trun, they are to be found in large and small piles at almost every stand. See picture #44162.

Hyacinth bulbs. At this season are to be found in considerable quantity. Prior to this these have not been very abundant.

Egg plants. This is a great vegetable and are in great abundance, both as to quantity, size, shape and color, but in no instance have we found egg plants here anything like the size we have in the States. We like the small size and feel that these should be tried in the American market.

Ginger. Roots, flower buds and small plants with portions

of roots. This in the three stages is quite a popular vegetable in the Tokyo Market. We believe that the forced shoots and flower buds can be adapted and may become popular at home.

Pepper. Plants in flower, for seasoning, and the bell type of peppers but not so large as ours, are quite abundant but not so much so as other vegetables.

Gourds. These are found in a number of sizes shapes and forms, and apparently are very popular.

Pumpkin or Squash. Small black and a redish-gray. These at this season are quite abundant, we sometimes see them tied into bundles with rice straw rope. See picture #44164. We have eaten this small black squash or pumpkin boiled on

several occasions and find it quite palatable, but nothing to rave over.

Sweet potatoes. These in white and two or more colors of pink are to be found in the market in considerable quantity.

However, at this season, as is to be expected, they are only from about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ their normal size.

Chinese cabbage. We find this, however, only in the loose head form and while it is to be found in considerable quantity, we do not find it especially attractive.

Spinach. Japanese or possibly New Zealand spinach is seen in considerable quantity.

Cucumbers. We have always, at least thus far, since coming to Japan, found cucumbers in quantity and in various kinds and sizes. This is a most popular vegetable with the Japanese. We find that ~~many~~ Japanese cucumbers are excellent in appearance and quality, in fact, are almost ready to say that

Saturday, August 3, 1929 (cont. 2).

we believe they are better than the cucumbers we have at home. See pictures #44051-52.

String beans. These are seen in bulk and also tied in small bundles (see picture #44048). These are also in various sizes, very small and young and almost full grown but still quite tender.

Edible Pod Peas. In the early spring this pea was very abundant and it is again just now. The edible pod pea is apparently much more popular than any of the other peas.

Radish Sprouts. These apparently are very popular for we have never visited the market that we have not found radish sprouts in considerable quantity.

Green corn. We find corn here there and everywhere in the market at this season. A portion of the stalk is with the ear. The ears alone, as commonly found in America are rarely seen as such here. They are almost universally attached to a piece of the stalk on which they grew.

Tomatoes. This vegetable is now very abundant and apparently of good form and quality. We found them packed in saw dust and also in rice hulls. Very good tomatoes are found in the Tokyo Market.

Cow Peas. These are only occasionally met with and we judge are not very popular with the Japanese.

Perilla. Both white and red, in the leaf form, perhaps for dyeing and coloring and in flower spikes for seasoning and garnishing is found in quantity. See picture #43322x 43525.

Japanese celery. Young forced and beautifully blanched stems (see picture #43321-22) is always quite abundant in

the Tokyo Market. This is an attractive vegetable which we believe might become popular in the States.

Burdock. This is one of the most common vegetables seen in the Tokyo Market, and is always found in small and large roots commonly ~~30~~ 30" and more in length. On this occasion we saw it at several stands piled up like stove wood. We have eaten it on several occasions but cannot say that we really care for it in any of the ways it has been served.

Horseradish, Wasaba. Is always found in the market to a greater or less extent. This Japanese horse radish, while perhaps somewhat milder than the American, does not (from our point of view) compare with the American variety.

White potatoes. These are always to be found in abundance and apparently are of good size and quality. We believe that a collection of the Japanese commercial varieties might prove exceptionally interesting to the Department's potato experts.

Beets. We have not seen many attractive displays of this vegetable in the market, but have found the beet salad served at the Imperial Hotel exceptionally good.

Parsley. Always more or less abundant and we believe used only for flavoring and garnishing. It is quite similar if not identical to American parsley.

Head Cabbage. American types are very common both white and purple, and apparently quite popular.

Okra. We have only observed this vegetable in the market once or twice and then the quality was poor.

Vegetable Marrow. This is met with occasionally and when seen looks to be of very good quality.

11a Saturday, August 3, 1929.(cont. 3).

Dioscorea. This vegetable especially the flat fan-shaped pads is always found in the market to a greater or less degree. See picture #43440.

Lily bulbs. This is quite a popular vegetable, and in one form or another, scales, young and oldbulbs, is always to be found in the market.

The following is a list of the fruits observed today:

Grapes in variety.

Peaches in variety.

Pears in variety.

Bananas.

Watermellons, mostly medium size, light green round mellons, of good red color. This seed is the smallest water-mellon seed we recall ever having seen, quality really exceptionally good. We understand that the Tokyo Market consumes 60 car loads per day of watermellons.

Cantaloups. These are in abundance and in several varieties, one which looks to be a netted rind round mellon which appears to be forced. Small yellow and yellowish green are very abundant. They do not appeal to us as being of much importance for trial at home. However we have sent in seed.

~~Rxxxxx~~ Plum. This fruit is in variety but most of the fru it looked too green to be good.

Limes. Only a few sprigs with small green fruit, used for seasoning, were seen.

Apples. Last years and fresh fruit neither looked especially attractive.

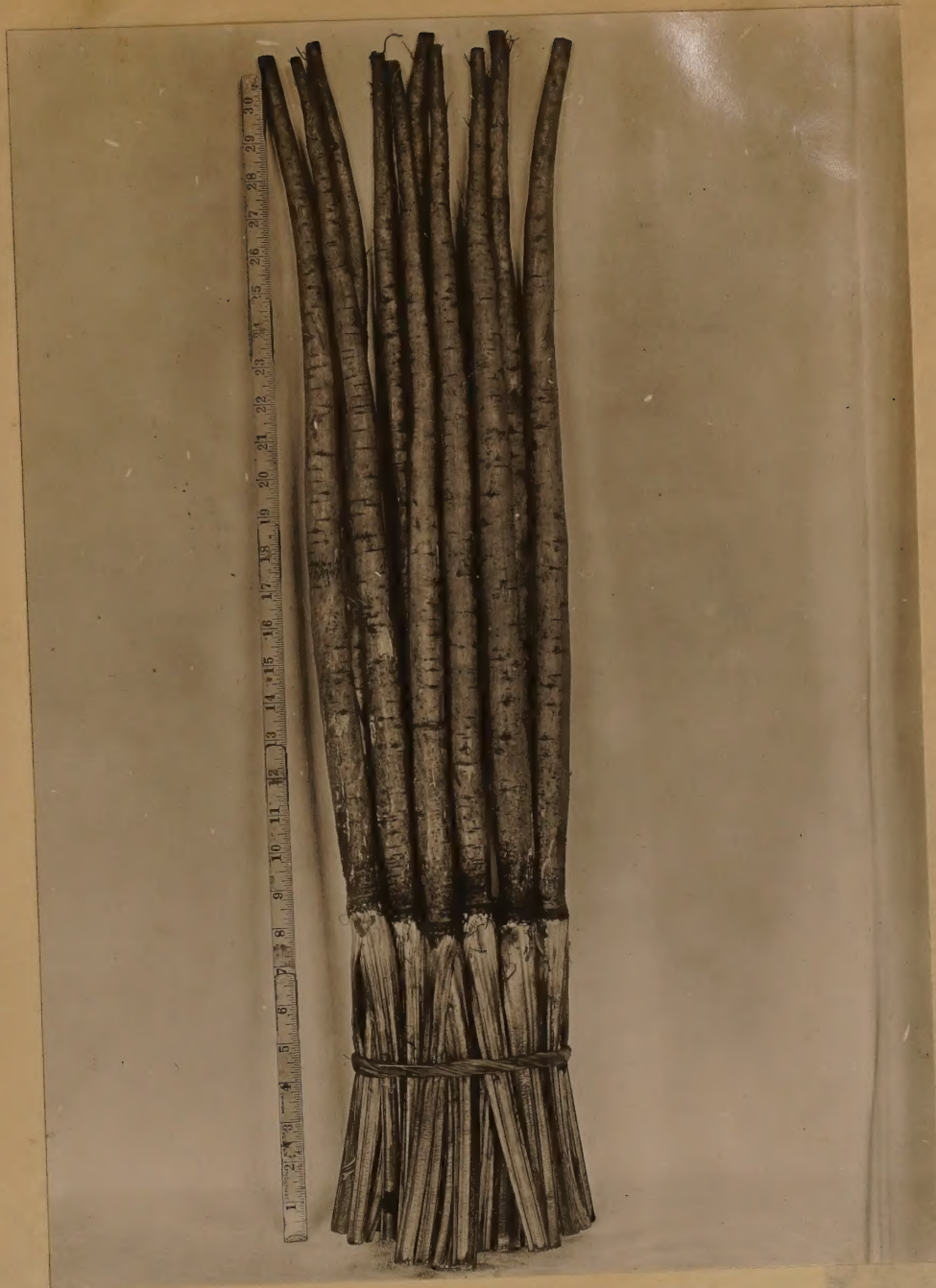
Oranges Japanese. Quite abundant but to us not at all attractive for they are dreadfully sour.

We recorded and made pictures of the interesting vegetables purchased today. Such of the pictures as are worth while follow.



Negative #44158.

About half life size of a Japanese cantaloupe purchased in the market. They sold today at 10 sen each, seed saved and sent in under our #976. The melon was not sufficiently ripe for us to get a reading as to its flavor and quality.



Negative #44159.

A nearby view of a bunch of 10 roots of burdock. The bunch cost 55 sen. The roots with the small amount of top measure 30 inches in length, see #44160. This vegetable was piled in the market today like cord wood. There has not been a time since we first visited the market in March 1929 that this vegetable has ~~not~~ been missing. We doubt if Americans will take to this vegetable.

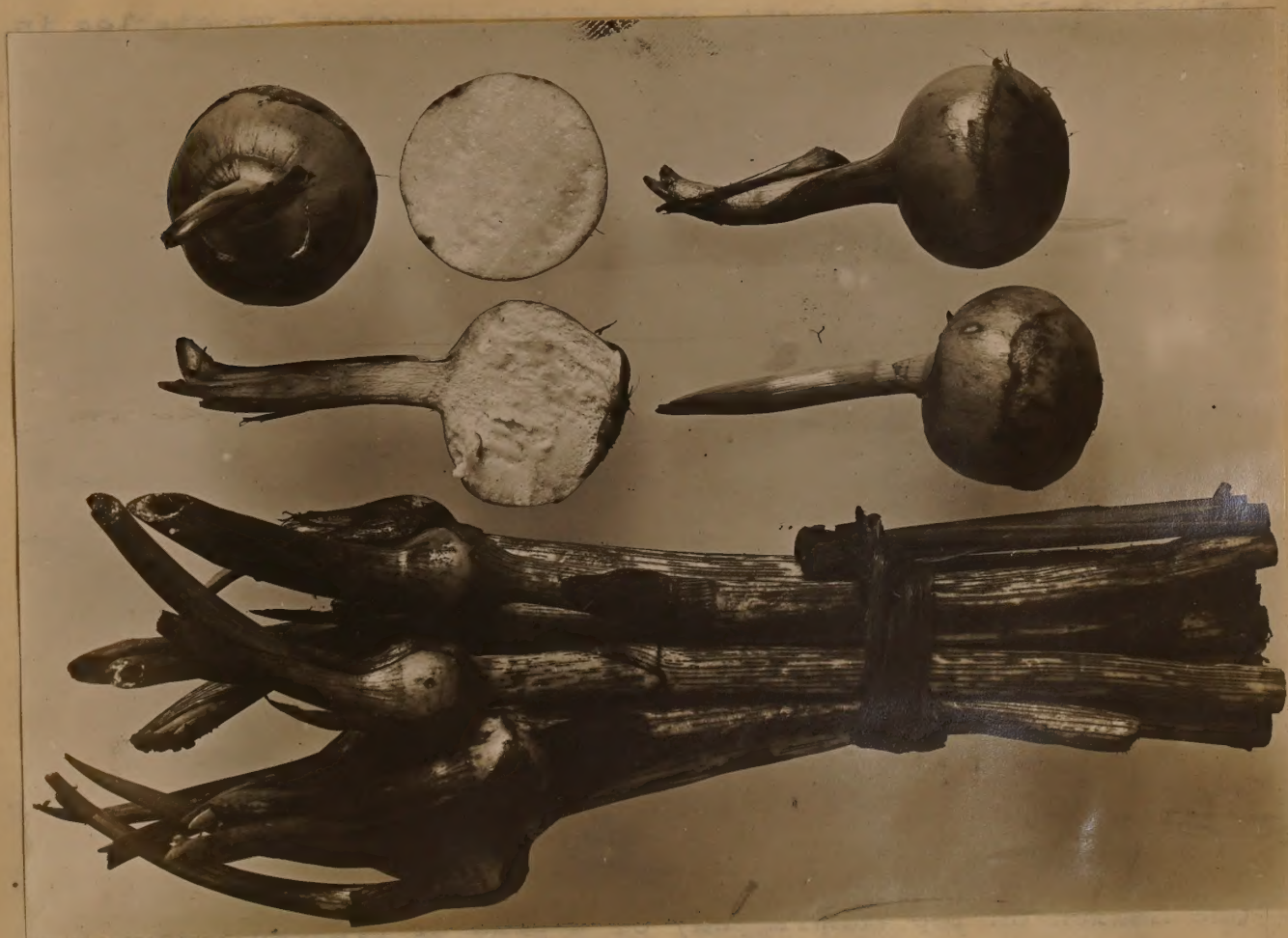


Negative #44160.

A fairly nearby picture of a bunch of burdock, two Japanese cantaloupes, a water chestnut, young nuts and more mature ones, also a few fruit of Physalis. See #44159.

Negative #44161.

A little more than a half size picture of a full and partly grown water nuts. The bundle of young nuts, containing about 10 cost 10 sen per bunch and the fuller grown ones cost 10 sen for 6 bulbs. See picture #44160. Someday this may prove a crop for Florida and other section of the United States.





Negative #44162.

Piled bundles of soybeans, one of the commonest vegetables in the market. They are to be found at every turn.



Negative #44163.

One melloon on top (unwrapped) of a pile of wrapped ones, wrapped in rice straw. In some instances the rice straw is platted or woven into covers.



Negative #44164.

Pumpkins or Japanese squash tied in bundles by rice straw and piled in the market. These are most interesting packages.



Negative #44165.

View of the open market space and south entrances of the four rows of concrete buildings. Taken from the elevated electric car station, Akihabara.

Negative 4-169.

Produce or Japanese goods tied in bundles by rice straw
and piled in the market. These are most interesting packages.
They are piled up in the market.

Negative 4-168.

View of the open market space and south entrance of the
four rows of concrete buildings. Taken from the elevated
electric car station, Nishitama.
The view is taken from the elevated electric car station.

Sunday, August 4, 1929.

Worked at the office changing herbarium specimen and packing seed and other plant material, also herbarium specimen for shipment to Washington via the Diplomatic Pouch.

Completed packing seed and plant material and herbarium specimens and delivered four packages numbered 32, 33, 34 and 35 to the American Embassy to be transmitted in the Diplomatic pouch.

Got equipment and supplies ready for leaving with the early tomorrow on a trip to Karulunga for a week's botanical explorations in that region. Wrote and mailed several official letters.

Sunday, August 4, 1935

Workers at the office cleaning herbicide specimens
and packing seed and other plant material, also herbicide
specimens for shipment to Washington via the Diplomatic

Pouch.

Monday, August 5, 1929.

Completed packing seed and plant material and herbarium specimen and delivered four packages numbers 32, 33, 34 and 35 to the American Embassy to be transmitted in the diplomatic pouch.

Got equipment and supplies ready for taking with us early tomorrow on a trip to Karuizawa for a weeks Agricultural Explorations in that region. Wrote and mailed several official letters.

Monday, August 5, 1939.

Completed packing seed and plant material and
herbarium specimens and delivered four packages numbers
32, 33, 34 and 35 to the American Embassy to be transmitted
in the diplomatic pouch.

Got equipment and supplies ready for taking with us
early tomorrow on a trip to Kanihawa for a week's Agricultural
Explorations in that region. Wrote and mailed several
official letters.

Tuesday, August 6, 1929.

Left Shimbashi Station, Tokyo, about 7:40 this morning, arrived at Ueno Station at 8:10 and left there at 8:35 a. m. en route for Karuizawa for about a week's Agricultural Explorations in that region and between there and Takasaki.

The day was bright, sunny and quite warm but not uncomfortably so on the train.

We understand that at the Saitama Experiment Station they have 700 varieties and selections of sweet potatoes. The station is not far from the Urawa Railway Station.

Rice in many instances is in the boot. Upland rice is suffering from lack of moisture and on account of extended hot weather. We saw many plantings of sweet potatoes on the way up. Grape-myrtle, pink and white, but especially the white is just now glorious.

At Omiya Station we purchased a "Bento" ham sandwiches and a glass bottle oficed coffee. We retained the bottle to take home.

At Yokokawa the coal burning engine was taken off and an electric engine substituted. Between there and Karuizawa we passed through 26 tunnels. When in the open between tunnels the scenery was very good indeed.

We arrived at Karuizawa a little after 2:00 p. m. Mr. Beattie recommended the Mampei Hotel, we found this filled up so went to the Hotel Karuizawa, European plan at 3.50 per day for single rooms, board extra. We registered and after getting our luggage into our rooms got our collecting outfit and camera and went for a walk for some little distance up into the hills. We got seed of several interesting plants

and between 20 and 30 numbers of herbarium specimen.

We had a very good dinner: consomme, fish, roast veal and brown potato; boiled potato, carrots, mushrooms and tomatoes, bread and butter, coffee, sherbet and a rice cake and fruit.

We have written up all of the material collected today and are ready for another trip tomorrow.

Tomorrow morning we will take the electric road to Kusatsuonsen and ride some 10 or 15 miles up into the mountains, and from there walk back and collect along the route to Karuizawa.

Such of the pictures made today as are worthwhile follow.



Negative #44166.

A nearby view of a fruiting branch of a beautiful red
berried shrub of *Lonicera* sp. We secured seed, it is under
our #840.



Negative #44167.

A free flowering species growing in a shady ravine near
Karuizawa, Japan. Flower clusters quite attractive, also
very showy. *Hydrangea* sp.



Negative #44168.

This is the same species of liliaceous plant as the ones we secured near Gotemba and sent in under #681. See picture #44114.



?
Anahia

Negative #44169.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of an undetermined thorny vine or sometimes a shrub. The fruit when ripe is of a deep purple color. Seed and Herbarium specimen under #823.

Seed previously sent in under our #616. See picture #44115.

Wednesday, August 7, 1929.

Midnight, and all is well. Messrs. Morse, Suyetake and Dorsett have just finished writing the notes, cleaning the seed and putting today's collections of herbarium specimen in press. We also changed the papers on the herbarium specimen collected yesterday evening.

Last night Mr. Morse and Suyetake walked down town to get some things and ran across a nice lot of blue berries at one of the fruit stands.

We photographed the pound they bought. They paid 50 sen for it. We cleaned the seed this morning before breakfast. At about 8:50 we left Karuizawa on the narrow gauge Electric Railway to go over to North Karuizawa (Kitakaruizawa). We planned to go that far and then walk back and collect seed and other plant material.

On the way up we saw a number of lilies and many other flowering and fruiting plants.

As we passed, both going up on the train this morning and returning on foot this evening, Mt. Asama, an active volcano was belching forth volumes of smoke.

The ride up was fine and the walk back some 10 or 15 miles was much enjoyed and we succeeded in getting quite a nice lot of seed and almost 50 numbers of herbarium material.

It is now past midnight and we are ringing off and going to bed.

Such of the pictures made today as are worthwhile follow.



Negative #44170.

#44171.

A nearby view of a bunch of partially opened flowers and unopened buds. The stems of this wild plant are as much as 4' in length. Flowers are a bright lemon yellow color. It is by all means one of the most attractive wild Hemerocallus we have seen.



Negative #44171.



Negative #44172.

A nearby view of a portion of a fruiting vine. This we think is the same as was sent in by D. & D. from Manchuria. See their picture # . If we recall correctly it belongs to the **Magnolia** family and is a handsome ornamental.

#44173.

A nearby view of a flowering spike of a wild orange-red color lily with numerous deep orange red spots and recurved petals. Bulbs sent in under our #852. H. S. under same No.



Negative #44173.



#44174.

Mr. W. J. Morse standing under this small tree. The dead limb directly over his head is a portion of it. The tree is about 12" in circumference and practically 18' in height. It is bearing a heavy crop of Siamese twin ripe fruit of a beautiful red color. See #44175. Seed sent in under our #884.

Negative #44175. 44174.



Negative #44175.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of this honeysuckle showing fairly well the Siamese twin fruit. See picture #44174. Seed and herbarium specimen sent in under our #884.



Negative #44176.

A nearby view of a portion of a fruiting cane of a trailing raspberry. The fruit is large, bright red, juicy and of very good quality. Leaves trifoliate, small and white beneath.

Seed sent in under our #859, herbarium specimen same no.



Negative #44177.

A nearby view of a pound of fruit purchased from a fruit dealer in Karuizawa for the purpose of securing seed for trial in America. See picture #44178. Seed #846.

night, but on account of not being able, after arrival, to get sleeping and eating accommodation, we decided to take the train at 6:12 and go to Takasaki, Japan, a good sized city where we had every reason to believe that we could get lodging and meals. And in addition we would be just that much nearer our field of operations tomorrow where we expected to visit the commercial lily bulb growing region about Honjo.

About 6:50 we arrived at North Takasaka and the conductor told us that was where we should get off, and we piled out bag and baggage. We noticed when we got off that the baggage which we had checked from Matsuida was not there, and at the gate when we went out we learned that it was all a mistake, and that we should have gone on to Takasaka proper. It was then too late to again board the train for it had gone, and by this almost to Takasaki.

Upon inquiry we found the two sections of the city are connected by trolly, so went over to the station a couple of blocks away and took the trolly over. It was about 8:00 p. m. when we got our baggage from the Ry. Station over to the Takagi Inn, just across the street, and by the time we had our bath and supper it was past 9:00 and our days collections had to be written up and previously collected herbarium specimen shifted. By the time this was accomplished it was midnight.

We had to sleep under a mosquito net canopy, which added considerably to our discomfort on account of the heat. Such pictures, of those made today, as are worth while follow.



Negative #44179.

A snap shot of a Japanese with a Japanese spade, spading a garden for replanting. The spading portion of this tool is about 3' in length.

#44180.

A nearby view of one of many of this beautiful white wild lily in the grounds of the Karuizawa Hotel. This is the same lily which we found growing in abundance below Gotemba and of which we made numerous pictures.



Negative #44180.



#44181.

An attractive view across a small pool in the grounds of the Karuizawa Hotel. The roof and a portion of the upper story of the hotel is in the background.

Negative #44181.



Negative #44182.

A nearby view of a pile of weeds and grass collected for green manure.

neg. no. 441812.

San Jacinto view in a south westerly direction from Sunset
Point showing a portion of San Jacinto below, and in the
extreme right, almost hidden in the clouds, the smoking
volcano Osuna.



2018 1/2



neg. # 44181 1/2.

View from the railway track down a narrow valley. This picture gives a very good idea of the contour and general appearance of this region.



#44183.

A nearby view of sprays of
a beautiful light pink
Hydrangea, (herbaceous)
which was most attractive.
See herbarium specimen

#

Negative #44183.



Negative #44184.

A nearby view of furiting clusters of this fine wild berry.
The fruit is large and of a bright sparkling red color.
It is juicy and of good flavor. See picture #44185. Seed
sent in under #

Herbarium specimen same number.

Wine berry (Rubus sp.)



Negative #44185.

Slightly different from #44184, see for full information.



Negative #44186.

A nearby view of flower sprays of a Kudzu vine in the wild. The flowers are a purplish red and the picture by no means does this scene justice. See picture #44187. H. S. #



Negative #44187.

A close up view of a number of flowering spikes of Kudzu which gives a fair impression of the flowers and flower spikes. See #44186. H. S. #

#44188.

Mr. W. J. Morse inspecting a Tiger lily over 6' in height, growing in a little garden on the road in the outskirts of Matsuida, Japan.



Negative #44188.



Negative #44189.

A nearby picture of sheaths of a native bamboo being dried in the sun for use in wrapping sweetmeats.

#44190.

A cane of bamboo with yellow, red, blue, white and orange colored papers with poems written on them, tied to the bamboo pole. These are used in the Girls' Festival which is held July 7.



Negative #44190.

Friday, August 9, 1929.

We did not get out very early this morning. One reason is because we were up late last night and the other, because of the fact that our train for Honjo, where we expect to work today, does not leave until 8:10 a. m.

When we went to settle our Inn bill, just before going over to the station to catch our train, Mr. Suyetake, our interpreter, discovered that his cash, amounting to something like 70 yen, had been lifted from his pocket book sometime during the evening, night or morning.

We will never forget the expression on the poor fellow's face, and the exclamation, when he opened the pocketbook and found it empty. His expression was one of surprise and blank amazement. His exclamation was "It is gone!" and with that he dropped the empty pocket book on the floor.

It sure is a hard blow and a heavy loss, and he was pretty blue about it all day, but did not, however, let it interfere with his work.

We got away from Takasaki at 8:10 for Honjo, and arrived there at 9:45. At the Railway station Mr. Suyetake inquired of Mr. Mineji Mori, of the Saitama-ken Police (Honjo Saitama-ken) about lily growers. He took us to see Mr.

Ryoich Sato, the assistant Agricultural Engineer and Secretary of the Kodama-gun, Agricultural Society (Honjo-mura Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken, Japan).

This gentleman sent for Mr. Yushitsu Yuremsho, an exporter of lily bulbs from Konjyomachi, Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken, Japan. Also Mr. Yosaku Aaraki. We talked with these

gentlemen about lilies and soybeans until noon and then took them (with the exception of Mr. Sato, who had an engagement) for lunch. After luncheon we went to Mr. Yurmesb's place and he showed us the oil can cases, which they use for shipping cases (these oil can cases measure 10" x 14" x 19", inside measurement.). These cases are used in shipping to the Yokohama Nursery Company. This Company (as we understand it) handles practically all the foreign bulb shipments from this region.

We learned that the bulbs are inspected during the growing season for disease or other pests and in case of disease or other pests the bulbs are marked and destroyed then or later. They are also inspected at harvest time. The inspections are made by an official of the Association of bulb growers and if o. k. an inspection certificate is given to the grower, and this, we understand, goes to the consignee with the shipment of bulbs.

埼玉縣

Saitama-ken

郡

name

村大字

town-village

section

種品

variety of lily

移出檢査合移證

埼玉縣同業組合

The certificate of export of lily

Saitama Lily Bulb Grower Association

數個

quantity

個

球寸法

根寸

The Saitama Lily Bulb Export certificate and

August 9, 1929 (cont. 2).

The consignee, for example, the Yokohama Nursery Company, has to have the bulbs they receive from the grower inspected by Japanese federal inspectors before this shipment can be made to the United States.

The annual output of lilies of this region is 200,000 cases, of this amount America gets something like 10,000 cases and the balance go to other countries, principally England, France, and Italy. The acreage devoted to bulb growing is given as 60 cho or about 150 acres (American measurement).

Bulbs are graded by the growers Association as follows:

5 inches in circumference.

6 inches in circumference.

7 inches in circumference.

8 inches in circumference.

We understand that grades 6 and 7 are the ones shipped, 8" bulbs are over size and expensive, 7" is really the popular size.

Moist sphagnum moss is used in packing the bulbs. The capacity of standard two 5 gallon oil can cases, for shipment to the Yokohama Nursery Company, of the various grades is as follows:

5" - 350 bulbs, 6" - 300 bulbs, 7" - 280 bulbs, and 8" - 200 bulbs.

Shipments to the United States are in specially made cases which we are advised have the following capacity:

6" - 270 bulbs, and 7" - 180 bulbs. The growers, we were advised, receive 10 to 11 sen per bulb for the 6" and 7"

August 9, 1929 (cont 3.)

bulbs.

The crop is almost wholly Lilium Hansoni, the light lemon yellow lily is grown to a very limited extent. We only saw one small planting of this variety.

We made quite a number of pictures of the bulb plots, all of which were small, the largest we saw being only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre.

We secured 5 bulbs of lilies and 6 of Lilium Hansoni, they bear the following field introduction numbers, #998 and #999. We were very much surprised to find the plants, on an average, only about 12" in height. They are debudded so as to force as much bulb growth as possible.

They are planted in single rows about 18" apart or in double rows ~~a~~bout 10" apart and the doubles 18 to 20 inches apart.

This proved to be a fearfully hot day. However, we got quite a good deal of information, met the men who handle the crop, and in addition to seeing a good many plantings, got a few very good pictures.

We left Honjo at 4:24 p. m. and arrived at Shimbashi Station, Tokyo, about 6:45 p. m. After dinner we went to the laboratory and changed all of the herbarium material collected during our $3\frac{1}{2}$ day trip. It was 12:30 a. m. when we finished and left the office.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while for this report follow.



Negative #44191.

In the foreground among the lilies stands Mr. Yosaka Aaraki
Nakano
and further back Mr. Sheruagi ~~xxxxx~~, both men are interested
in commercial lily growing and shipping.



Negative #44192.

Mr. Y. Aaraki and Mr. S. Nakano in a commercial field of
lilies near Honjo, Japan.



Negative #44193:

To the left Mr. Y. Aaraki and Mr. S. Nakano in a field of commercial lilies near Honjo, Japan.



Negative #44194.

Looking along single rows in a commercial field of lilies.

This is an extensive horticultural business in the Honjo region, for export to the U. S. and other countries.

See #44195.



Negative #44195. 44195.

Looking along double rows in a commercial field of lilies in the region of Honjo. See #44194.



Negative #44196.

Looking across the rows of lilies in one of the largest planted areas we saw in the vicinity of Honjo. This area perhaps contained from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre.



Negative #44197.

Mr. W. J. Morse at the left and Mr. Y. Aaraki, in a small part of a patch of lemon yellow lilies. Near Honjo, Japan.



Negative #44198.

A nearby view of a portion of a field of the lemon yellow lily grown here in a limited way. Honjo, Japan.



Negative #44199.

Mr. Y. Aaraki and Mr. Morse inspecting a small planting of the lemon yellow lily grown near Honjo, Japan to a limited extent.



Negative #44200.

View showing a portion of a Japanese commercial pear orchard. The trees are trained flat on top and the fruit is all bagged. In the foreground and all about the orchard are rice paddies.

Saturday, August 10, 1929.

Got down to the office between 8 and 9 this morning and put in the day taking care of our seed and other plant propagating material. Also in changing dryers on our herbarium material. And in developing the pictures made on our last trip.

The weather continues dry and very uncomfortably hot.

Sunday, August 11, 1929.

Collected some Viburnum seed and herbarium specimen this morning in Hibiya Park on the way to the office.

Cleaned seed and changed herbarium specimen. Also took the 5 x 7 camera and went over to the grounds of the New Parliament Building and photographed the large Gingko tree. It is guyed by 5 long poles fastened well up toward the top of the tree, also 5 good sized galvanized wires. The leaves such as are on this tree, look to be in very good condition, and as a whole the tree, for so large a one, does not look so awfully bad on account of its long, slow journey and resetting. Also developed the pictures made today.

The pictures made today follow.

Negative 442501.

View, north, of the large Gingko tree recently planted to

its present position in the grounds of the New Parliament

Building, now in course of construction. The tree is wrapped

for a rest or more up the trunk and guyed with 5 poles and 5

galvanized wires. It looks to be in very good condition. In

the background on the left is the steel frame work of the building.



Negative #44201.

View, nearby, of the large Ginkgo tree recently planted to its present position in the grounds of the New Parliament Building, now in course of construction. The tree is wrapped for 6 feet or more up the trunk and guyed with 5 poles and 5 galvanized wires. It looks to be in very good condition. In the background on the right is the steel frame work of the building.



Negative #44202.

A view showing the bamboo fence, the stone name tablet, and to the right the fourth generation seedling tree of this famous cherry tree. Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Monday, August 12, 1929.

Wrote several official letters and later in the morning went to Ueno Park and secured pictures of a famous cherry tree there, which is known by the name of Shuchiki-Sakura. We located the tree without much trouble but were surprised to find it so small, about 6" or 8" in diameter and 12 feet or so in height. However, the bamboo fence was around the tree and the stone name plate nearby.

Upon inquiry we learned that the present tree is of the fourth generation, planted to replace those which have died.

In the afternoon we developed the pictures made this morning, and attended to other official matters.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow.



Negative #44203.

A nearby view showing to the left the stone name plate and to the right a portion of the trunk of the representative of the original tree which stood here. Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan.

Negative #44204.

View across a portion of the lake of Egyptian lotus. The pink variety, in Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan.



A nearly view showing to the left the stone base of the
to the right a portion of the front of the representative
of the original tree which stood here. Ueno Park, Tokyo,
Japan.

Tuesday, August 13, 1929.

On the way to the office this morning we collected some additional seed of the oval berried viburnum, also herbarium specimen.

At the office we packed and addressed plant material for shipment to Washington. We expect to deliver it to the American Embassy tomorrow (August 14th) to be sent forward in the Diplomatic Pouch. We are sending practically all of our official mail (except letters) in this way. It is perhaps much safer than the open mails and in addition saves us considerable cash for parcel post postage. Another big advantage to us, is the fact that our parcels are not limited to 11 pounds weight as is the case with commercial parcel post.

We started getting things in shape and packing for our trip to Hokkaido. We are leaving here Thursday night August 15th, and expect to remain up there for about 6 weeks or two months, in connection with our work of plant explorations.

Tuesday, August 11, 1925

On the way to the office this morning we collected some additional seed of the oval berried viburnum, also

ternatum specimen.

At the office we packed and addressed plant material

for shipment to Washington. We expect to deliver it to the

American Embassy tomorrow (August 12th) to be sent tomorrow

in the Diplomatic pouch. We are sending practically all of

our official mail (except letters) in this way. It is

perhaps much safer than the open mails and in addition we have

an considerable gain for parcel post postage. Moreover,

the advantage to us, in the fact that our parcels are

not limited to 11 pounds weight as in the case with

parcel post.

We should like to have a letter in the pouch to

the Department of Agriculture, to let them know we are

about to send them the material we have collected.

of the material. In addition with the work of the

and others.

Wednesday, August 14, 1929.

Went to the office early to complete packing for our trip tomorrow, August 15th, 1929, to Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The task is almost ~~as~~ great as packing at Washington for an Oriental trip. We have 5 trunks and 2 bales of material, this we will get out sometime tomorrow.

Today we got the 4 parcels of our own and a letter of Mr. Beattie's up to the Embassy to go forward Friday August 16th in the Diplomatic Pouch.

We have our reservations and tomorrow will go to the bank, get our luggage all checked and be ready to board the train at 10:00 p. m. tomorrow night, for two nights and a day's trip to Sapporo.

Wednesday, August 14, 1935

Went to the office early to complete packing for our trip tomorrow, August 15th, 1935, to Seattle, Wash. D.C. The trunk is almost as great as packing at Washington for an Oriental trip. We have 5 trunks and 2 boxes of material. Also we will get out some extra material. Today we got the 4 trunks of our own and a letter of Mr. Reuther's up to the Embassy, Fargo, North Dakota. August 15th in the Diplomatic Room. We have our reservations and tomorrow will go to the bank, get our luggage all checked and be ready to board the train at 10:00 p. m. tomorrow night, for two nights and a day's trip to Seattle.

Thursday, August 15, 1929.

Went to the office early, and wrote a few official letters to be copied and sent out after we get to Sapporo, Hokkaido. Finished the small amount of packing left over from yesterday and got the baggage, 5 trunks and 2 large duffle bags, off to the station. We sent Mr. Guyetake along to look after and attend to getting it off for Sapporo.

About 6:00 p. m. sent down trunks from the Hotel and checked out. About 9:30 p. m. took a cab to Ueno Station, Tokyo, 15 or 20 minutes drive from the hotel and at 10:30 p. m. our train left for Sapporo.

There was an immense crowd at Ueno Station when we arrived. If it were not for the varying costumes, the queer little fans usually carried by boys and men as well as by the women, the peculiar, and to a foreigner, nerve wracking clank of the hundreds of wooden gata on the concrete floor, one might well imagine himself in Grand Central Station, New York. Oh! but this life of an Agricultural Explorer in the Orient is a great life if one does not weaken.

Thursday, August 12, 1926.

Went to the office early, and wrote a few official letters to be copied and sent out later as per to Sapporo. Finished the small amount of packing left over from yesterday and got the baggage, 3 trunks and 2 large duffle bags, off to the station. We went Mr. Ryusuke along to look after and attend to getting it off for Sapporo.

About 6:00 p. m. sent down trunks from the hotel and checked out. About 8:30 p. m. took a cab to Yomo Station. Tokyo, 12 or 20 minutes drive from the hotel and at 10:30 p. m. our train left for Sapporo.

There was an immense crowd at Yomo Station when we arrived. It is very hot for the varying costumes, the queer little fans usually carried by boys and men as well as by the women, the peculiar, and to a foreigner, nerve wracking clank of the hundreds of wooden rails on the concrete floor, one might well find himself in Grand Central Station, New York. Oh! but this life of an Agricultural Explorer in the Orient is a great life if one does not weaken.

Friday, August 16, 1929.

7:20 a.m. Sendai, arrived here on time. There was a big crowd at the station, which is usually the case when a Japanese train arrives at or leaves a station.

There was a grand rush of passengers when the train stopped to get to the wash stand, with which most of the Japanese stations are equipped. We saw many going to and fro washing their teeth, wiping their face or ringing out the always available long narrow decorated Japanese towel.

This is a region of rolling hills and small valleys. The gentle slopes are used for growing soybeans, the steeper ones are given over to small trees and undergrowth, and the valleys to rice growing. Shortly after leaving here we went into the diner for breakfast. It was quite comfortable and very nice, but by no means, in our opinion, up to the average American diner. The menu called for fruit, toast and butter, ham and eggs, oatmeal and coffee. The water was not ice cold. Toast quite thick but otherwise fair, butter half melted, oatmeal very good but without salt, ham and eggs, not very hot or especially attractive, coffee only fair and a small cup a little larger than an after dinner cup, milk blue, but after all it was fairly good and answered the purpose much better than nothing. The fruit consisted of peaches, bananas, and unripe Japanese sand pears.

The principal crops are in order named: rice, mulberry, soybeans and truck crops.

At and between Ichiuoshi and Hirazumi, we saw being grown to a considerable extent and just being harvested, Hemp. It looked from the train to be from 3 to 5 or perhaps as much

as 6 feet in height:

In the general rice regions thus far seen, the ridges are as a rule not planted to any crop, but are of clipped grass or weeds. The greater per cent of the rice is headed out. Egyptian lotus plots, of both pink and white flowers are occasionally seen either near a farmers home or in the vicinity of villages or cities.

We see occasionally at a village here and there the ridge of a house on which iris is growing and here and there along the roadway at considerable distance apart, we see specimen of the picturesque red pine.

Morioka station. 12:30 p. m. A short distance above the station we saw some plantings of oats which had been harvested and were in bundles in shocks. We also saw fields, very good sized for Japanese fields, planted to red clover, but the crop was not especially good. Morioka is at the head of the valley and looks to be a fairly good sized place.

From Morioka to Shiriuchi where we arrived at 2:15 p. m. the crops were rice and mulberry. This is quite a broken and rolling country. Here and along the way for some little distance we have seen many specimens, here and there, of orange red lilies of the Tiger type.

At Nohiji we saw quite a number of nice plantations of cryptomeria japonica. On the low lands rice is seen wherever it can be planted and maintained. We arrived at Nohiji at 3:30 p. m.

At Asamushi where we arrived at 4:05 p. m. we picked up along the station platform a few heads of Trifolium pratense, Red clover. We have seen this in considerable quantity along

Friday, August 16, 1929 (cont. 2).

the Railway right of way this evening. This seed we think may be appreciated by Dr. A. J. Pieters. We reached Aomori about 4:30 p. m. and left there at 5:30 p. m. for Hokodate where we arrived at 10:00 p. m. and left at 11:00 p. m. on a crowded train for Sapporo. A short time before dark we saw several plantings of oats, practically all of which had been harvested. It's the first time we have observed oats cultivated.

Friday, August 12, 1939 (cont.)

The Railway right-of-way this evening. This used to be

may be approached by Dr. A. L. Hissner. He reached

Account: 10:30 a.m. and left at 11:30 a.m. for

Honolulu where he arrived at 12:15 p.m. and left at

1:00 p.m. on a crowded train for Honolulu. A short time

before leaving we saw several sightings of seals, presumably all

of which had been harvested. It is interesting to note that

observed seals exhibited a variety of behavior and

some did approach and in some

cases remained from 4 a.m. to 11 a.m. during which

most of the time they were apparently asleep and

others were very active. Several of the seals were

seen at the beach, others were seen in the water

and some were seen on the rocks. The seals were

seen in the water at various times during the day

and some were seen on the rocks. The seals were

seen in the water at various times during the day

and some were seen on the rocks. The seals were

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Saturday, August 17, 1929.

We were up about 6:00 this morning and about 7:00 between Kutchan and Kozawa, we went into the diner for breakfast. We had to wait for milk for our oatmeal until the train reached Kozawa and a new supply was secured.

It was raining when we got up but had stopped by the time we arrived at Sapporo. We saw miscellaneous field and truck crops on the mountain sides and non irrigated land. Here as a rule was rice, although we saw areas of oats, some still uncut. It appears from the train that this crop is being raised primarily for hay and the greater portion has been harvested.

Upon our arrival at Sapporo we went to the Yamagataya Inn and arranged for rooms. Mr. Morse had previously written for accommodations was at once shown to his room. We selected our rooms on the second floor and fronting the street.

The rooms are quite pleasant and cheerful, and with the exception to which Americans are not accustomed, such as sitting on the floor, writing notes sitting on the floor, eating off the floor and sleeping on the floor, we will probably be quite comfortable.

We have not as yet (10:30 a. m.) been successful in securing a room for a laboratory and office for government supplies and work, but hope to do this this afternoon or at least at the latest sometime Monday.

10:30 p.m. O! how awfully helpless one is in a country and among people whose language one does not speak or understand.

We rang for the nesan as as to get lunch and when she came we tried to tell her we wanted tiffin, we thought that she wanted to know whether or not we wanted American or Japanese food, but we could not get any further (the accent is entirely different here than at Tokyo) so we were hopelessly lost in so far as getting something to eat was concerned. Just at this critical moment Mr. Suyetake, our interpreter, who had left us earlier in the day to find a place to live because it is too expensive for him to remain here at this Inn, called on the phone. We told him our predicament and he said he would come right over. We told him not just to tell our nesan over the phone to give us a light lunch of American food, then for him to get his own lunch and come to the Inn. I passed the phone receiver over to the nesan who was standing nearby and in a few seconds we knew from her smiles and from a word we managed to understand here and there in the conversation that she knew what we wanted and so the day was saved. In about 20 or 30 minutes she came in bowing and smiling and brought with her two lacquer trays well filled with dishes which in turn were well filled with toasted bread, mixed salad, omlet and coffee with condensed milk for cream.

After lunch we walked up town and visited one of the largest department stores of the city. We got here two small bamboo hangers which are quite novel and at least for use in a Japanese Inn are very useful.

Sapporo is laid out on the plan of an American city, with broad streets running parallel and at right angles. It is a city of perhaps 150,000. The nearby mountains to the

Saturday, August 17, 1929 (cont. 2).

East and South are especially, at this season, very attractive. Thus far today (8:30 p. m.) we have not been able to get track of a laboratory and work room, but may be able to do this tomorrow.

Dorsett and Morse are both feeling somewhat out of normal tune, but by Monday hope to be feeling quite ourselves again.

August 11, 1933 (cont. 2)

East and South are especially, at this season, very
attractive. Thus far today (3:30 p. m.) we have not seen

any trace of a large eagle and work room, but we
be able to do this tomorrow.

Corbett and Morse are both feeling better at out of
normal time, but by Monday hope to be feeling quite

ourselves again.

and the temperature was mild at 10. (Morse and I had a
list of work for the day and were able to do about 10

men's to usual light a few days of work and were able to
get out of camp but found the day to be very hot, and

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Sunday, August 18, 1929.

6:30 a. m. Cloudy and raining and from appearances this condition will prevail throughout the day.

About 10:00 a. m. we walked out and inspected the Botanical Garden. It is quite interesting, very well laid out and contains a good many specimen of interesting plants. The Garden contains quite a number of large fine specimen of Ulmus Japonica. This tree in symmetry, grandeur and beauty very much resembles Ulmul Americana the American Elm of which there are many fine specimen in Washington.

Many of the things in the park are much too closely planted, which is to be regretted for they have no show under such conditions of properly developing. There are a few things in the garden which now contain ripe seed which we will try and arrange to get. There are also a number of others, the seed of which are not yet ripe. These we will watch and hope to get later.

We got a light tiffin up town then returned to the Inn. It rained pretty hard during the afternoon and it is quite cool, not uncomfortably so, but it would not have to be much cooler to be uncomfortable.

Thus far we have not been successful in securing a room to use as a laboratory and work room, but we are very much in hopes that we can do this tomorrow.

Summary, August 12, 1912.

6:30 a. m. Cloudy and raining and from experiences this

condition will prevail throughout the day.

About 10:00 a. m. we walked out and inspected the

Botanical Garden. It is quite interesting, very well laid

out and contains a good many specimens of interesting plants.

The Garden contains quite a number of large fine specimens of

Ulmus japonicus. This tree is symmetrical, spreading and bears

very much resembling Ulmus americana and American elm of

which there are many fine specimens in Washington.

Many of the things in the park are much too closely

planted, which is to be regretted for they have no room

under such conditions of properly developing. There are

a few things in the garden which now contain ripe seed

which we will try and arrange to get. There are also a

number of others, the seed of which are not ripe.

These we will watch and hope to get later.

We got a light rain in the town then returned to the Inn.

It rained pretty hard during the afternoon and it is quite

cool, not uncomfortably so, but it would not have to

be much cooler to be comfortable.

Thus far we have not been successful in securing a

room to use as a laboratory and work room, but we are very

much in hopes that we can do this tomorrow.



18th
#44205.
Men picking the old pine
needles from trees in a
yard on one of the principal
streets of Sapporo, Hokkaido,
Japan. see #44206 for a
slightly different view.

Negative #44205.



Negative #44206.

Men in a tree and on ladders picking the old pine needles
from trees in a yard on one of the main streets of Sapporo,
Hokkaido, Japan. We understand this is quite a common
practice. see #44205, slightly different view.



Negative #44207.

Double flowered tiger lily in the Botanical Garden at Sapporo,
Hokkaido, Japan.

Monday, August 19, 1929.

We got out about 8:00 this morning. Mr. Suyetake tried to get in touch with Dr. ^{Ito} Eato, the Director of the Botanical Garden so as to get permission to collect seed and herbarium specimen in the garden. He learned that the Doctor was out of the city and will not return for several days.

After learning this we went to the Garden and met Mr. Ishida who is locally in charge. He advised that he did not think there would be any trouble about securing permission to collect seed and herbarium specimen, but that he would prefer not to decide regarding this matter until he had conferred with Dr. Eato and learned his wishes in the matter. He suggested that we indicate the plant material we desire and he would mark it and let us know after Dr. Eato's return.

We went over the park with Mr. Ishida and listed the following material from which we are desirous of securing seed or other plant material and also herbarium specimen.

Rhododendron schleppenbachii	In seed. Get seed. Green. Ripe
Rhododendron brachycarpum	" " " "
Hydrangea scandens	" " " "
Pieris quasoioides	" " " "
Iris willsoni	" " " "
Iris virsecolor	" " " "
Iris in variety	" " " "
Althea piceifolia	" " " "
Black lily, get bulbs, Fritillaria	Ripe now.
Lonicera, yellow fruit	" " " "

Iris spp. Seed of all species which are available

Iris seiberica, var. Orientalis (iris tectorum)

Convallaria majalis var. Japonica

Convallaria, other varieties

Lilium glekuii

Lilium tigrinum, double flowered

Lilium davuricum.

Sorbus aucuparia and other vars.

Physocarpus opulifolium

Symplocos crataegioides.

Pl. Patycodon grandiflorum

Rhododendron kempferi

Rhododendron albrechtii

Rhododendron glaberrimus

Vaccinium praestans. red fruit.

Vaccinium smilii

Vaccinium ciliatum

Acer japonica

Acer deabitanum

Acer japonica var.

Acer altense

Acer pseudo-sieboldiana, var. Keraum

Styrax japonica

Styrax abossea

Ostrya japonica

Sambucus in var.

Hydrangea paniculata

Viburnum pubinerve

Viburnum dilatatum, form hispidum

Monday, August 19, 1929. (cont. 2).

	In seed.	Get seed.	Seed Green	Seed Ripe.
Viburnum lentago	"	"	"	"
Syringa Anurensus	"	"	"	"
Syringa Vulgaris	"	"	"	"
Syringa Japonica	"	"	"	"
Prunus sp.	"	"	"	"
Aesculus turbehata	"	"	"	"
Stewartia pseudoeamellia	"	"	"	"
Kalopanax richuolines	"	"	"	"
Gleditschea Japonica	"	"	"	"
Ulmus Japonica, out of seed, if nothing more get cuttings.				
Salix sp. with peculiar leaves, get cuttings.				
Photinea villosa				

We think this a pretty nice collection of material.

We tried while at the garden to get in touch with Dr. Ito to inquire of him about the possibility of getting a room in which to store our supplies and equipment and in which to work, but found that he was out with friends, we will try again later.

We returned to the Hotel for lunch and about 2:00 p. m. went out to Maruyama Park, and also visited Sapporo Shrine Park. Here we picked up a few seed of flowering cherries. Some of which we hope will prove to be o. k. for growing. In Maruyama Park we found hydrangea scandens in abundance. We also found one very similar but with much larger leaves. This one we collected herbarium specimen of. We saw vines of Hydrangea scandens to the top of large trees 40 feet or more in height, one of the vines (we tried to get a picture

of it) measured $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference about 3 feet from the ground.

The bracts about the seed head do not look to us to be as white as those we first saw along the road on a lava bed in the vicinity of Mt. Fuji when en route to the Shoji Hotel at Shoji Lake a couple of months ago.

We also saw several large and interesting trees on our tramp through a portion of the park this afternoon. We hope to get pictures of these later, and also seed for trial in the United States.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow:



Negative #44208.

A very fine specimen of this Japanese elm at the public library on one of the main streets of Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



#44209.

View across a small pool near the office and greenhouses at the Botanical Garden, this is a very attractive view.

Negative #44209.



Negative #44210.

Maruyama Park, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan. View of a portion of this vine hydrangea way up in one of the large trees in the park. This vine within three feet of the ground measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ " in circumference.

Tuesday, August 20, 1929.

At 9:30 this morning we visited the Hokkaido Imperial University. The location of the buildings is in the shape of an oblong. The grounds are rolling with a nice stream of water running through them. It is a very pretty campus and contains some wonderfully fine specimen of Japanese elm, Ulmus japonica and other trees.

We met Dr. Kingo Miyabe a fine old gentleman 70 years of age. The Doctor is Prof. Emeritus of Botany of the Hokkaido Imperial University. He has visited the states twice and knows Dr. Galloway, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Swingle and others very well. He took us over to see Prof. Yuzo Hoshino, Prof. of Horticulture and in charge of the six farms of the college of Agriculture of the University. The six farms, two near Sapporo and the other four distributed over the Island contain 150,000 acres. The greater part of this land is handled on a tenant system bases which returns the University the greater part of its funds.

In the afternoon we went out about a mile or mile and a half to the West of the city to see an agricultural fair. We were in a drizzling rain most of the way out. We saw a very creditable display of horses. The breeds, however, we did not recognize. The cattle exhibit embraced primarily Holsteins and for the most part they looked to be pretty well bred animals, especially the bulls. We saw two Ayrshire cows and several bulls which also looked to be pretty well bred. Their sheep display included Merinos and a breed we did not recognize. The entry of sheep was quite large.

Products display of hay, grains and food mixtures was especially good. We saw some excellent timothy, red clover, Alsike, milk vetch, red top orchard grass, rye grass, etc. The bales of Timothy and mixed timothy and red clover were most creditable, well cured and of excellent quality.

The Dairy and animal products display was also very good.

Before going out to the Agricultural fair we went with Mr. Yuu to look at a room his firm intended to rent. It is about 12 feet square on the ground floor, and only about 18 blocks from our Inn. They offered us the room with a good sized table, two chairs and electric light for Yen 30.00 per month. We have to date only been able to find one other room and that is here at the hotel. This was priced to us at Yen 3.00 a day or yen 90.00 per month.

We contracted with Mr. Yuu for the room first noted and ordered our five trunks and two parcels, which arrived last night, sent up this afternoon. Tomorrow we hope to get up a work bench and shelves and in a couple of days more we think we will have things in shape so that we can work to pretty good advantage.

Wednesday, August 21, 1929.

Went to the room we rented yesterday for our temporary laboratory and after sizing it up and making a few measurements went out and got some lumber and made a work bench and shelves for holding our supplies. Also arranged for three additional chairs and one table, in addition to the table and two chairs which went with the room.

The purchase price of the table was Yen 4.00 and that of the three chairs Yen 1.50 each or 4.50 making a total of Yen 8.50, we arranged with the man from whom we secured these so that we get the use of the table and three chairs for 60 days for Yen 2.50.

We got the work bench and shelving up and also got the trunks all opened and their contents out and on the shelves.

We still have to install a heating box to assist in the drying of herbarium specimen.

21st



Negative #44211.

Sapporo Agricultural Experiment Station, ^KKotoni, Japan.

This looks quite promising as a cover and green manure crop. (Exp. Sta. #5787).

#44212.

Prof. Tamo⁶ standing between
the two varieties #6727 and
7586 under test at the station
one is apparently much better
than the other. Sapporo
Agricultural Experiemtn Sta.,
Kotoni, Japan.



Negative #44212.



Negative #44213.

A distant view of grain shocks and grain and field peas drying and curing rack used at the Experiment Station.

see #44214.

#44214.

Nearer view showing a portion of a seed grain drying and curing rack used at the Station. See #44213.



Negative #44214.

21st



Negative #44215.

Protecting large areas of field plots of rice by means of galvanized wire nets. See #44216. Sapporo Agricultural Experiment Station, Kotoni, Japan.



Negative #44216.

View showing iron posts and wire netting and how the screen is ended. See #44215.



#44217.

Showing a portion of a bed
of flowering single iris in
full bloom. This is an
attractive iris.

Near the Sapporo Agricultural
Experiment Station, Koton, Japan.

Negative #44217.

Thursday, August 22, 1929.

Went to the laboratory about 8 this morning and after getting the typewriter table fixed and the herbarium specimens we have had in our room at the Inn in press, we left for the Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station.

Left the Sapporo Railway Station at 9:06 a. m. and about 9:30 arrived at Koton. The station is located within about five minutes walk of the station. On arriving at the Experiment station we met Mr. Tam⁶_No, the specialist in soybean investigations, who with the soybean expert and another man went with us over the station.

The station is apparently well equipped with buildings. It is practically a level tract of land of some 108 acres well, and conveniently laid out and plotted.

They have a good collection of cover and green manure crops under test. A big collection of upland and water rice. Field peas barley(?) and a very large varietal test of soybeans. The time spent thus from about 9:30 to after 2:00 p. m. was most interesting and instructive.

We hope to arrange to get seed or an interesting collection of plants for sending into the office later in the season. About one o' clock there was quite a hard shower of rain.

We walked from the station back to Sapporo and botanized along the way. Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow:

Thursday, August 22, 1935

Went to the Laboratory about 5:30 a.m. and after

getting the typewriter cable fixed and the heater

repaired we went out to the field in the afternoon.

Left for the Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station

about 2:30 p.m. and arrived at Nemuro about 4:30 p.m.

The station is situated on the coast of the Sea of Japan.

about 15 miles inland from the coast. The station is

situated on a hillside and is surrounded by a forest.

of pine trees. The station is a very modern building

and is very comfortable. The station is a very

pleasant place to stay. The station is a very

modern building and is very comfortable. The station

is a very pleasant place to stay. The station is a

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is a very modern building and is very comfortable. The

station is a very pleasant place to stay. The station

is a very modern building and is very comfortable. The

Friday, August 23, 1929.

worked at the laboratory today making notes, answering official correspondence and fitting up an electrically heated box for use in drying herbarium specimens. We now have things at the laboratory pretty well arranged and are ready to get at our field work.

We had a rather novel and pleasing experience after returning to the hotel. Upon arrival at the hotel we met Mr. P. H. Reimer, Far Eastern Representative International Harvester Company of Chicago, Ill., who invited us to join him at dinner. As a result we found a very nice restaurant only about a block away from the Inn where they serve American food as well as Japanese. We enjoyed a very nice dinner of soup, steak, fried potatoes and tomatoes, toast, butter, asparagus salad, coffee and ice cream. It was the best meal we have had since our leaving the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. After dinner we went to a picture show (motion, in English), where the audience sit on mats on the floor. It was our first experience at a real Japanese theater. It was most interesting and amusing to see the entire audience, both up and down stairs, sitting on pads on the floor.

We saw one English and one Japanese motion picture. The American film was "Vanishing America" by Zane Gray. The Japanese was some form of a motion picture drama, which on account of our not being able to read the titles or understand the announcer who followed and announced the features, did not prove especially entertaining, but we were interested in seeing its presentation.

We were somewhat surprised that there was more frequent and prolonged applause during the presentation of the American picture than there was during the Japanese.

After the Japanese picture had been shown, we went to see the American picture.

We had a rather novel and pleasing experience after returning to the hotel. Upon arrival at the hotel we met

Mr. B. H. Reimer, San Francisco Representative International Harvester Company of Chicago, Ill., who invited us to join him at dinner. As a result we found a very nice restaurant

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picture show) where the audience sit on mats on the floor. It was our first experience at a real Japanese theater.

It was most interesting and amusing to see the entire audience, both up and down stairs, sitting on mats on the

floor. We saw one English and one Japanese motion picture. The American film was "Vanishing Acton" by Gene Grey.

The Japanese was some form of a motion picture drama, which on account of our not being able to read the titles or

understand the language we followed and enjoyed the picture. It was not very suggestive of anything, but we were interested in seeing the picture.

Saturday, August 24, 1929.

Went to the office and laboratory about 8:30 a. m. and attended to the herbarium specimens and other matters. At 10:23 we left the main station in Sapporo for Mr. K. Takahashi's place (the man who is growing a number of varieties of lilies), and arrived at Shiroishi at 10:30. Mr. Takahashi was at the station to meet us. His place is about 10 minutes walk from the station. We looked his lilies over and then went with him to Mr. _____ place about a mile on the road to Sapporo. This gentleman is also growing a number of lily varieties and they are all looking pretty well and are in good condition. We are placing an order of lily bulbs with Mr. Takahashi's Far East Farm, this list follows at the end of today's report. We are in hopes that he will be able to round up practically the entire collection for us.

We walked back to Sapporo from Shiroishi and collected seed and herbarium specimens. On the way we ran across one plant of Lilium glehnii (the one we found near Gotemba and at Karuizawa.). This plant is fully four feet in height and had a fine seed spike and 11 fine seed pods, it is just across the railroad from two or three farm houses about half way between Shiroishi and Sapporo. We hope to be able to get this seed when it is ripe which we presume will be during the latter part of September.

We also found a large clump of plants of Rosa rugosa with flowers of a bright red color, and collected herbarium specimens.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow.

Saturday, August 24, 1929

Went to the Illinois Laboratory about 8:30 a. m. and

attended to the horticultural specimens and other matters.

10:15 we left the main station in response for Mr. E.

Takemura's place (the man who is growing a number of varieties

of *Lilium*), and arrived at Shirohata at 10:30. Mr. Takemura

was at the station to meet us. His place is about 15 minutes

walk from the station. We looked at *Lilium* over and then

went with him to Mr. Takemura's place about a mile

on the road to Sagami. This gentleman is also growing

number of *Lilium* varieties and they are all looking pretty well

and are in good condition. We are placing an order of *Lilium*

from Mr. Takemura's place. This *Lilium* follows

at the end of today's report. We are in hopes that we will be

able to round up practically the entire collection for us.

We walked back to Sagami from Shirohata and collected

seed and horticultural specimens. On the way we saw several

plants of *Lilium* (this one we found near Sagami and

at Katsurawa). This plant is really from Sagami and

had a thick seed spike and its seed pods, it is just what we

need from the railroad from two of these places about half way

between Shirohata and Sagami. We hope to be able to get with

seed when it is ripe which we presume will be within the next

part of September.

We also found a large number of plants of *Lilium* growing

with those of a white seed color, and collected a number

from the railroad from two of these places about half way



Negative #44218.

Showing a portion of Mr. K. Takahashi's field of lilies
with whi rled leaves.



Negative #44219.

Showing a portion of Mr. K. Takahashi's field of lillium sp.
near Shiroishi, Japan.



#44220.

A rather distant view of
Mr. K. Takahashi holding in
each hand a cluster of
double flowering tiger
lilies. See #44221.

Negative #44220.

#44221.

A nearby view of one of
the clusters of double
flowering tiger lilies
shown in picture #44220.



Negative #44221.



#44222.

A nearby view of a flower
stalk of this interesting
bulbous flowering plant.
Between Shiroishi and
Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.

Negative #44222.



44223.

Negative #44223.

View across a portion of bulb onions, showing how the
tops have been broken over.



Negative #44224.

Showing how the vines are staked and trained, Looking between the rows, see picture #44225.



Negative #44225.

View along one side of a planting of dioscorea, the same patch as shown in #44224.

Sunday, August 25, 1929.

Went to the office this morning and on account of the electric light being turned off and we could not get light to heat our herbarium specimen drying box, we changed all of our herbarium specimens.

We then took our butterfly nets and started for the Botanical Garden with the intention of trying to catch some butterflies, for a few days ago when there getting a list of the plant material of which we wanted seed, we saw some nice ones over there.

We purchased our entrance tickets, but when we presented them at the entrance gate were made to understand that we could not take our nets into the grounds, that butterfly catching there is not permitted.

After lunch we rode out to the end of one of the tram lines. About 3:00 p. m. we had a hard rain which lasted for about twenty minutes. It has showered or rained practically every day since we arrived in Sapporo, a week ago Saturday, ^{or} August 17th.

August 23, 1933

Went to the office this morning on the way to
the electric light plant. The light plant is
not lighted at present. The light plant is
owned by the city of St. Louis. The light plant
is located on the corner of the street and the
river. The light plant is a large building
with a lot of windows. The light plant is
one of the largest buildings in the city.
The light plant is one of the most important
buildings in the city. The light plant is
one of the most important buildings in the city.

We finished our collection of plants. When we
went to the entrance gate we were told to
go to the entrance gate. The entrance gate
is located on the corner of the street and the
river. The entrance gate is a large building
with a lot of windows. The entrance gate is
one of the largest buildings in the city.
The entrance gate is one of the most important
buildings in the city. The entrance gate is
one of the most important buildings in the city.

After lunch we went to the end of the street
line. The line is a long line of trees
along the river. The line is a long line of
trees along the river. The line is a long line
of trees along the river. The line is a long
line of trees along the river. The line is a
long line of trees along the river. The line is
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is a long line of trees along the river. The
line is a long line of trees along the river.

Monday, August 26, 1929.

Went to the office this a. m. between 7 and 8 and attended to work there. At 10:00 a. m. we went over to the Hokkaido Imperial University to call on Dr. Ito relative to conditions at the various Hokkaido Experiment Stations and the best time for us to visit them to inspect the soybean planting to best advantage, we also submitted a list of plants in the Botanical Garden of which we would like to get seed or other plant propagating material. We made an appointment to meet him at the Botanical Garden about 2:00 p. m. to look over the plants. Dr. Ito suggested that we see the Forester of this region, and gave us a card to Mr. T. Hayashi to get permission for collecting in the forest reservations. This was about 11:30 and as the municipal offices close at 12:00 throughout this month, we thanked the Doctor and said goodbye, promising to meet him again at 2:00 p. m. we hustled to the Forestry building.

We arrived there just at 12:00 o'clock but succeeded in seeing Mr. Hayashi who greeted us pleasantly and kindly offered to assist us in any way possible. Mr. Hayashi speaks some English. He knows Mr. R. Kent Beattie and also Dr. Walter T. Swingle. He presented us with a forestry map of Hokkaido, also a small box of 45 samples of wood of this region.

Mr. Hayashi told us that it would be necessary for us to see the Police and get permission from them to collect plant material and herbarium specimens, this we will proceed to do.

About 2:00 p. m. we met Dr. Ito as arranged. He went with us over the garden and as we pointed out the plants we wish to get seed of, checked them on the list we had given him in the forenoon, and granted us permission to collect the seed.

After thanking the Doctor and bidding him good evening, we proceeded to get seed of the plants, when the seed was ripe. We were successful in getting seed of some 21 different things, and eventually will be able to secure quite a lot more things.

In a trip through Sapporo's Ginza, or principal business street yesterday and this morning through a farmers' market, we listed the following fruits and vegetables:

Fruits

Vegetables

Watermelon, in variety. Tomatoes, very good.
 Peaches in variety. Cabbage, head types.
 Apples in variety. Egg plant, small types.
 Grapes, purple, green and red. Cucumbers.
 Japanese melons in variety. Cucumber melons.
 Plums, green and red. Corn, golden bantam.
 Canteloupes (look like American). Sweet potatoes.
 Bananas. Ginger roots, and flowers.
 Pears, bartlett and Japanese. Onions in variety and for pickling.

Daikons, Japanese radishes.

Soybeans.

Burdock roots,

White potatoes.

Spinach.

Carrots.

Monday, August 26, 1929 (cont. 2).

Vegetables. (cont.)

Parsley.

Chrysanthemum flowers.

Green peppers.

String beans.

Cow peas.

Japanese celery.

Dioscorea.

Japanese horse radish.

Dasheens.

Garlic, dry bulbs and green tops.

We also saw, in the open farmers market this morning a farmer with a good sized box 16" x 20" and about 8" deep, more than half full of bright red raspberries. This is the first time since our arrival in Japan that we have seen any berries, except strawberries, offered for sale. We have already sent in seed of this trifoliate berry, with white on the under side of the leaves. Its a dwarf variety and more or less of a runner. The fruit is of a beautiful red color and very good quality. We purchased 350 grams of these berries for the sum of 15 sen, about seven cents American money and are sending in the seed from them under #1164.

See nearby view of the fruit negative #

This raspberry is a very free fruiter and has a peculiar cone shaped cap of an orange yellow color when fruit is first picked, but later, frequently changes to a bright red.



Negative #44226.

A fairly nearby view of the red raspberries purchased in Sapporo market. Seed sent in under #1164. We also saw a lot of seed sent in under #1164. The raspberries were very good quality. The fruit is of a beautiful red color and very good quality. We purchased 150 grams of these berries for the sum of 12 yen, about seven cents American money and are sending in the seed from them under #1164. See nearby view of the fruit's negative. This raspberry is a very fine fruit and has a peculiar cone shaped cap of an orange yellow color when fruit is first picked, but later, frequently changes to a bright red.

Tuesday, August 27, 1929.

Rained most of the night and raining this morning when we went to office. A couple of days ago we received an increased letter of Authorization for \$150.00 to cover our overdraw in the last fiscal year of \$142.00. We surely appreciate this additional advance of funds for otherwise Dorsett and Morse would have had to have personally made good this overdraw of our L/A.

Today we wrote up descriptive inventory notes of the plant material secured yesterday at the Botanical Garden. We also fitted up a dark room in a small room in the building we are in, for which we arranged to pay Yen 3.00 per month.

We are now in a position to develop our still and motion pictures and know what we are getting. This will also enable us to keep our field work up to date.

It looks now as though we will be able to get our quarterly trip report for the quarter ending September 30th, 1929, in early the following month.

Tuesday, August 27, 1935.

Received word of the night and morning when we went to office. A couple of days ago we received an increased letter of subscription for \$100.00 to cover our overhead in the last month of \$142.00. We must appreciate this financial support for our work. Dorsett and myself have personally made good

this overhead of \$142.00. Today we wrote up descriptive inventory notes of the plant material secured yesterday at the National Garden. We also fitted up a dark room in a small room in the building we are in, for which we are charged \$5.00 per month. We are now in a position to develop our still and motion pictures and know what we are getting. This will also enable us to keep our field work up to date.

It looks now as though we will be able to get our quarterly report for the quarter ending September 30th, 1935, in early the following month.

Wednesday, August 28, 1929.

Left about 9:00 this morning for a collecting trip up Mt. Maiwayama. We collected some interesting plant material among which was a species of bird or choke cherry. The specimens were from 15 to 20 feet or more in height and of a spreading habit. The bark was smooth and of a light ashy grey color. One familiar with cherries as ordinarily seen would never, we think, have classed these specimens as Prunus sp. unless he could see the fruit and seed.

We secured quite a nice lot of fruit, but on cleaning it we found that the greater part of the seed was unfertile and there is a question if any of the seed which did not float out will germinate. This seed was sent in under #1182. We will try and get scions of this cherry for sending in for trial.

We also found on the mountain, about half way to the top of the highest peak, but on another portion of the ridge, a species of Vaccinium. The original plants apparently had been cut off and the shoots we saw looked to be of this or the previous years growth. The foliage of these plants is of a beautiful wine red in color and most attractive. The plants were in fruit, but only sparingly. We secured all that we could find and got quite a nice lot of seed. The fruit was about the size of a good big pea and of a purple-black color. Dr. F. V. Coville may be interested in this seed and also in the herbarium specimens. They both went in under #1168.

We were caught near the top of the mountain in a shower,

but fortunately it did not last very long and we did not get drenched.

At various intervals along the trail to the top of the mountain a path leads off at right angles for a short distance and at its terminus are small stone images and sometime a stone monument with Japanese characters. Mr. Suyetake told us that these are poems. All these are the work of Buddhist Priests, perhaps many years old.

such of the pictures made today as are satisfactory follow:



Negative #44227.

At the base of Mt. Moiwayama, from the entrance to a shrine a little way up the mountain looking out over the city of Sapporo, Japan.



Negative #44228.

A vista view over a portion of Sapporo from about half way up the mountain side.

Negative 44257.

At the base of Mt. Hiei, from the entrance to a
 cutting a little way up the mountain looking out over the city
 of Gabor, Japan.

Negative 44258.

A view also over a portion of Gabor from about half way
 up the mountain side.

Thursday, August 29, 1929.

Worked at the office with official correspondence and also tried out our newly fitted up dark room. We developed the pictures we have made since our arrival in Sapporo. They, for the most part turned out pretty well. The dark room ~~is~~ quite satisfactory with the exception that we do not have running water. However, we will be able to get along very well and can know what we are getting in the way of pictures and will also be able to keep our work, especially our trip report, pretty well up to date.

It rained several times today and was more or less cloudy through the day. It has rained either at night or almost every day since our arrival in Sapporo, and has generally been cool. Crops as yet do not appear to be ripening up very fast. Kudzu and a number of other plants in the wild are just setting seed. Possibly we are in for a rather late fall this year.

We also worked on the field trip report and wrote legends for the pictures developed today.

Thursday, August 12, 1931.

Worked at the office with official correspondence and also tried out our newly fitted up dark room. The pictures we have made since our arrival in Sapporo. They, for the most part turned out pretty well. The room is quite satisfactory with the exception that we do not have running water. However, we will be able to get along very well and can know what we are getting in the way of pictures and will also be able to keep our work, especially our trip report, pretty well up to date.

It rained several times today and was more or less cloudy through the day. It also rained almost all night or almost every day since our arrival in Sapporo, and has generally been cool. Crops as yet do not appear to be ripening up very fast. Kuhn and a number of other Germans in the wild are just getting used. Possibly we are in for a rather late fall this year.

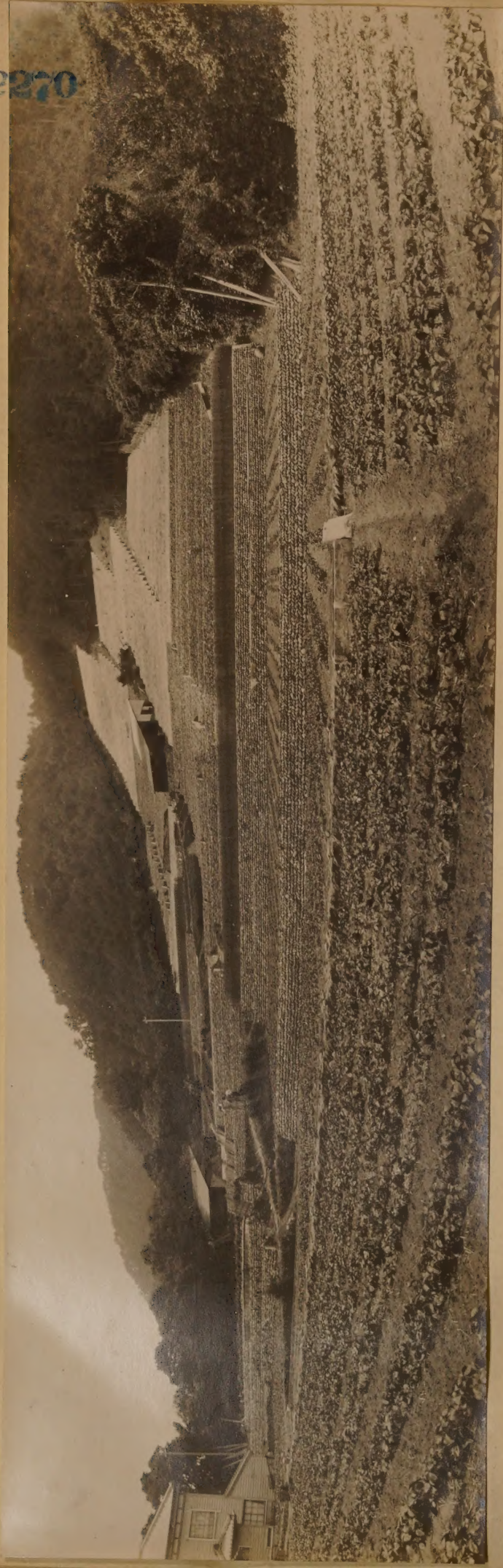
We also worked on the field trip report and wrote legends for the pictures developed today.

Negative # 43825.

View of a Shamban facing hillside belonging to
M. D. Tagawa, near Shigaoka, Japan.



2270



Negative # 43827.

Panoramic view of Strawberry forcing hillside of Mr.
Hagimura from the right side of his place. Near Shijokawa,
Japan -

Negative # 43826.
View of Shinkyo forcing hillside of Mt. Tugawara
taken from the left of his place near Shingusaka, Japan.



8-29-29.

The lower levels produce the later berries, ^{while} the early fruit is obtained from the plants in the rubble and concrete block terraces.

The plants are set zig-zag between the round rubble terraces shown through the center of the picture, and in V-shape openings in concrete blocks shown across the top. The concrete blocks with V-shape openings are placed so that the openings are staggered.

The strawberry season is in its prime here in February and we are going to try to get down there this coming February to get still and motion pictures of this open air forcing strawberry industry.

All here join us in kind regards and best wishes to you and the family.

Sincerely yours,

PHD/d.

Dorsett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

Friday, August 30, 1929.

Rained during the night and off and on during a good part of the day and it was cloudy and cool practically all day.

Worked at the office handling official correspondence changed herbarium dryers and attended to other official matters.

In view of the number of soybeans we have already collected and the large number which we have been promised by Japanese Experiment Stations this fall, as well as the very rapid increase of the soybean industry in the United States,

Morse does not feel that it will be advisable or possible for him to remain in the field away from his work at Washington for more than two years. Dorsett does not have any special work which needs his attention at Washington and can remain in the Orient for another year or two if that appears necessary or desirable by those in authority at Washington.

We are considering the following two plans of operation for the remainder of the time Morse feels that he can spend in the foreign field.

1. Complete the work in Hokkaido which will possibly require a month or six weeks longer then return to Tokyo and as soon thereafter as practicable make a trip into Chosen (Korea), and do what we can there within a week or ten days. Return to Tokyo and complete operations there by not later than December 15th or January first, 1930. Then leave for Formosa (Taiwan) and spend the remainder of the winter there. In early spring, April or not later than May 15th, proceed

to Dairen and headquarters there, perhaps for the remainder of the time Morse can remain in the Orient. From Dairen work southern Manchuria and as far north as Mukden, even making a short trip up to Harbin and vicinity. Also go from Dairen into Chosen (Korea) during the spring or summer season and in the fall or early winter of 1930 get over to Peking to clean up the work of soybean milk production and other soybean products, in time for Morse and Dorsett too, if it is deemed advisable, to leave for America so that they will reach there in time for Morse to take up his spring work with soybeans.

2. Complete our work here within the next six weeks or two months if possible. At any rate return to Tokyo as soon this fall as the work here is completed. Then at the earliest practicable opportunity get over to Chosen (Korea) and do what we can there this fall. Return to Tokyo and complete our work there with soybean products, making when practicable excursions of a week or so into other parts of Japan for the purpose of picking up information and seed and pictures where possible of persimmons, green manure and cover crops as well as other features of Japanese horticulture.

In early spring move headquarters to Dairen and work South Manchuria and the central portion as far north as Mukden and Chon Chung, the region which was not worked by the Dorsetts in 1925-6. Chosen (Korea) might also be given additional attention throughout the summer and fall as opportunity permits. Dairen is perhaps the best place in the Orient to get data of all kind on soybean storage, handling,

Friday, August 30, 1929 (cont. 2).

and by-products. Complete this work then get over into Peking to work up soybean products, especially soybean milk production. In the early winter go to Taiwan and work that region until Morse feels it time for him to leave for the states. If it is deemed advisable, Dorsett can return then or he could remain and finish up the work in Taiwan (Formosa) in case that was not done before Morse left. He could get in touch with McClure at Canton, which is nearby Taiwan, and together they might handle the Placanea cornea, edible Chinese acorn, and Tonkin cane proposition. Dorsett could then go to Java and look after the soybean and green manure and cover crops work ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ or he could probably work to advantage in Manchuria to the north of Mukden or return to Japan and major on persimmons. This, in view of present conditions which do not admit of very much work along this important line of work this fall, would appear very desirable. Especially if arrangements could be made so that Mr. C. C. Thomas could join Dorsett in the fall of 1931 for founding up this important Oriental persimmon proposition.

Saturday, August 31, 1929.

It rained hard during the night and this condition continued practically throughout the entire day.

At 8:45 we left Sapporo for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Kotoni where we arrived at 8:55, and went directly to the station, a short distance away, to keep an appointment with Dr. Tokatsugu Abiko, Chief Expert (chief of the section of Agronomy and Horticulture as attached duties).

We remained with him until almost noon in getting information about the main and branch agricultural experiment stations and the most suitable time to visit them to get the most out of our visits. We also talked with him relative to some of the more favorable regions of Hokkaido for botanizing and collecting. We told the Doctor about finding soybean salad and cooking oil in a store in Sapporo who advised that their supply came from Garugawa. The Doctor told us this place was the station above Kotoni, and that he knew that there was a mill there near the station.

Regardless of the rain we decided to make the trip and run down the source of the report that soybean salad and cooking oil was made there, or at least supplied from there.

We thanked the Doctor for his kindness and helpful assistance and took our departure.

Before leaving the station, however, we visited the greenhouses. There we saw seed of a large number of varieties of sugar beets spread out to dry. We were advised by Mr. Morio Tambo, sugar beet expert at the station, that they were testing something like 1500 varieties and selections of sugar beets for leaf-spot disease resistance. He said that the beds

in the greenhouses would soon be filled with fresh soil and the beet seed planted and that when the young plants have developed 10 to 12 leaves they would be treated with a solution containing the germs of the disease, and that the plants surviving this inoculation treatment would be transferred to the field.

Mr. Tambo advised us that they have one variety which is practically immune to the disease, and about 50 showing promising results in so far as resistance is concerned.

We saw near the greenhouses some very fine plants of mallow, with large single white and light pink colored flowers. We also saw a bed of the Kotoní strawberry which was developed at the station. The fruit, he said, is of a bright red color, large and of fine quality. We saw a specimen in formalin, it is large, but at least some of the specimen berries are somewhat flattened and rough in appearance, something like our old Klondike variety. We hope later to get seed of the mallows and plants of the strawberry. We also plan to get samples of seed of their disease resistant sugar beet as well as of their collection of soybeans, field peas, barley, wheat, green manure and cover crops, upland and water rices and of the three best varieties of their flax, especially of the one which was developed at the station.

We got a light lunch of ham and rice at a restaurant in the village of Kotoní, in which rice predominated and the ham was almost wanting. At 12:06 P. M. we boarded the train for Garugawa where we arrived at 12:35. In talking with one of the railway assistants we learned that just across the track and a short distance from the station a coal-oil mill

Saturday, August 31, 1929 (cont.2).

was located, and that about two miles out the other way there was an oil mill which made several kinds of oil and possibly was making soybean oil.

Rain was falling almost in torrents, we crossed the street to an Inn and got them to call an automobile to take us out to the oil-mill said to be two miles away. We were soon at the mill, for it proved to be only about a half mile instead of two miles.

The mill is known as the Otoguro Oil company, the master, so the wife of the manager told us, had gone to Sapporo but that she would be pleased to assist us if she could.

We learned that this company is producing Brassica oil from (brassica japonica), mustard and sesame oil, but are not producing soybean oil although they pack and sell this oil from a supply secured in Manchuria.

We were told that for bulk of material Brassica seed produces 25% oil, sesame seed 20% and flax 12%.

The daily production of this mill is 2500 pounds of brassica oil, and about the same of flax oil. Their seasons production of sesame oil is only about 50 gallons, there is a small and limited demand for this oil.

We left Gargawa at 3:03 and arrived back in Sapporo about 3:45 p. m.

From the information we have been able to pick up, it is apparent that Japanese grown soybeans are much too valuable as human food and green manure to be used for oil production.

Soybean oil is considered more or less a by-product with the oil cake the more important product. The oil is imported from Manchuria by Japanese firms having oil mills in the leased territory or by oil firms distributing various kinds of oils. The oil is refined, put up in different forms of glass or tin containers, branded with the firm's trade mark and distributed to various parts of the Japanese Empire. The Nisshiu Oil Company, Tokyo, Japan, has branches throughout Japan, and even a branch in Seattle, Washington, U. S. A. This firm places on the market a pure soybean salad oil.

Sunday, September 1, 1929.

Clear and cloudy off and on throughout the day, but we got through without a rain. We spent considerable time at the office drying herbarium specimens and attending to other official matters.

After lunch we went out to Nakajima Park and looked it over. We also went through the building of Hokkaido products and found it very interesting.

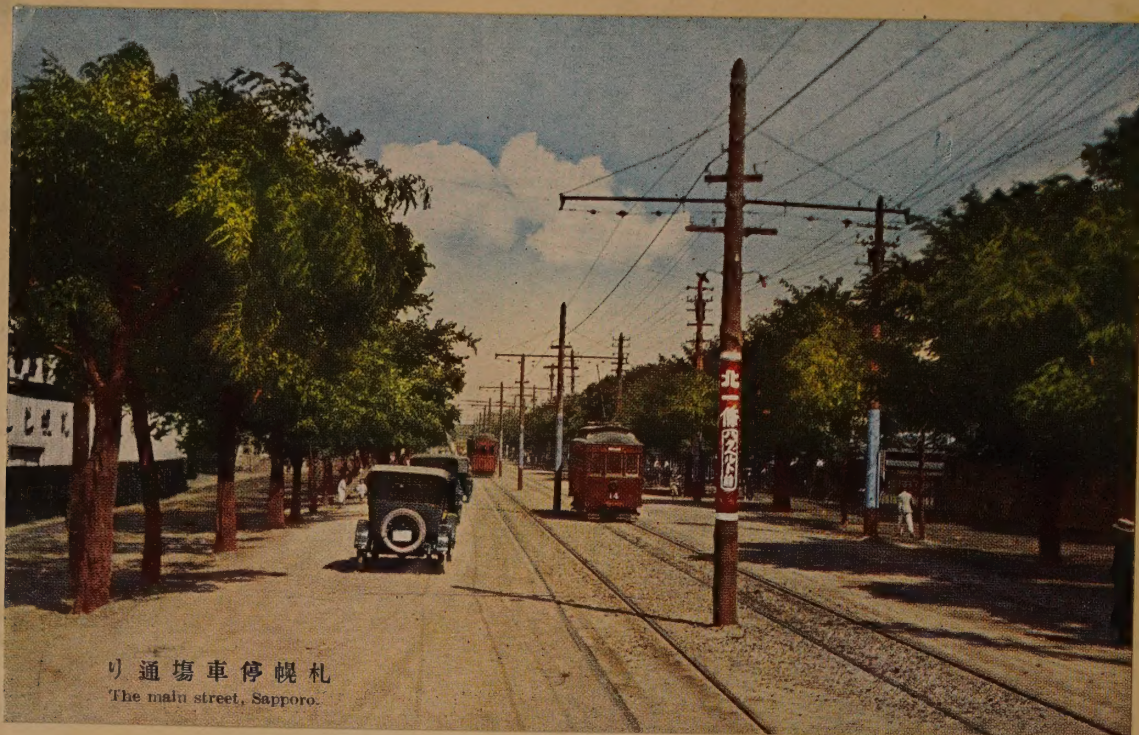
We found in this building a number of relief maps showing the development of Hokkaido also a very good collection of Hokkaido products both natural and cultivated. We saw some beautiful lumber specimen. One of their largest trees apparently is Cercidiphyllum japonica. We listed this and the following as species to get seed of.

Kalopanax ricelifolium, *Phyllodendron amurense*, Rupr var. *sachalinense*, *Fraxinus Manchurica*, *Ulmus japonica*, *Betula japonica*, *Quercus grasserrata*, *Prunus sachalinensis*.

We secured seed of a large willow near the edge of the lake. The tree was fully 60 feet in height and had a diameter of about 2 feet. This is the first time we have seen a willow in seed at this season of the year. We will try and get cuttings when the tree is dormant.

This willow may prove of interest for trial in the states, especially in view of the willow disease which is now killing the willows in the United States.

The following exhibits of post cards is for the purpose of adding some color to our report and also for the purpose of giving a somewhat better idea of Sapporo, its Parks and Botanical Garden and the immediately surrounding country.



Looking along the main street of Sapporo. The trees on either side of the tram tracks are black locust; *Gleditsia* sp. The street is macadamized and the side walks concrete.



One of Hokkaido's Government buildings at Sapporo, Japan. The bureau of Forestry and several other government activities are located in this building.



view of a portion of the small lake in Nakajima Park, Sapporo, an attractive small park and rest and play grounds for the public.



view in the Botanical Garden of the Hokkaido Imperial University. This is a very nice Botanical Garden with quite a collection of plants and some very fine specimen plants of Japanese Elm, Ulmus japonica, and other plants.



showing a portion of the Toyohira river and the three span bridge. This is the largest and longest river in Hokkaido.

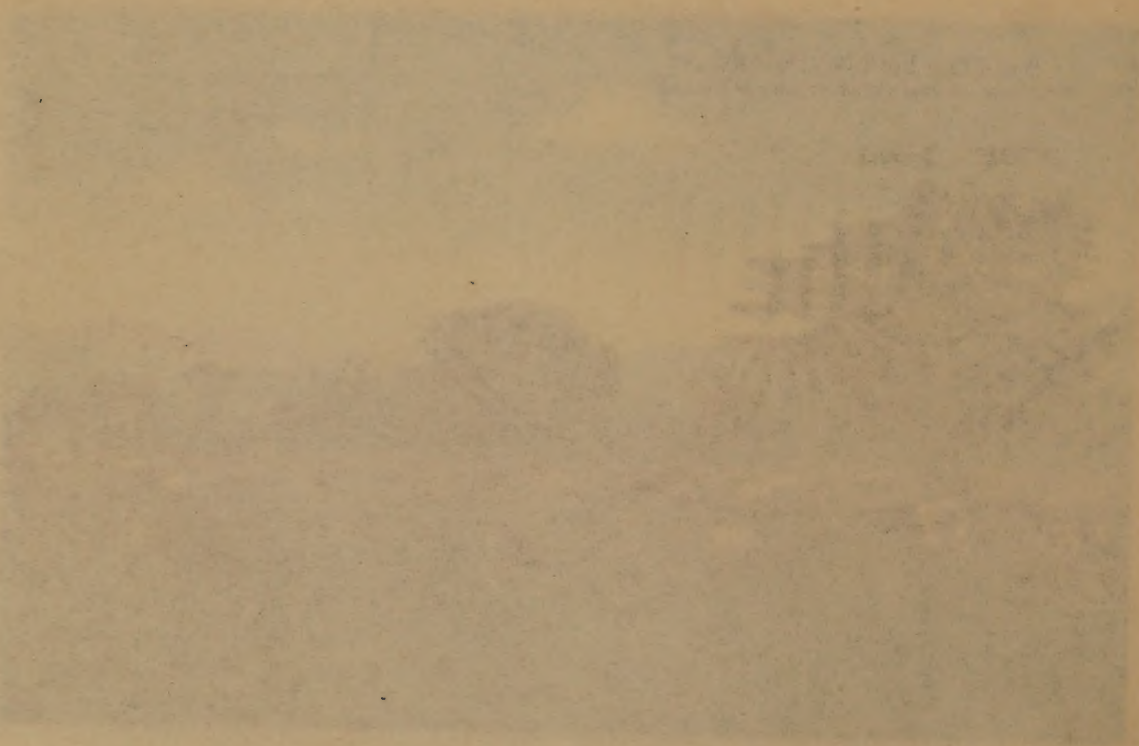


(内駒真) 牧放の牛場畜種廳道海北
The Cattle-breeding of the Hokkaido Government.

Scene on the cattle breeding farm of the Hokkaido Government. We understand that Hokkaido is the principal cattle, milk, butter, and cheese producing region of all Japan.

Monday, September 2, 1929.

put the entire day in at the office in connection
with official matters, drying herbarium specimen,
answering official correspondence, etc.



Tuesday, September 3, 1929.

Morse and Suyetake put in the day at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Kotoni making notes of the important crops under trial there.

Dorsett remained at the office and packed two parcels of plant material and got it on its way to Washington.

This is our first shipment of plant material since our arrival in Sapporo August 17th. We trust that it reaches its destination in good condition and proves of interest and value. Wrote official correspondence and worked on expense account for August.

To the white liquid bean milk, which by the way is pretty good, about a gallon and a half of water, to which has been added a solution - we could not learn the proportions because of it's being a trade secret - three cups, we should say (guessing) about a quart of a solution of sulphate of magnesia is added to the soybean milk. The solution is added slowly and well distributed through the hot bean milk. By rule of thumb the operator tests with his ladel the coagulation of the milk and just before it is finished he adds about a teacup of the sulphate of magnesia solution to the mixture. He then places a bamboo or wicker basket in the tub and dips off all the liquid (whey) that he can.

Nearby, which has been previously fixed, is a false bottom box about 12" wide 24" long and 6" deep. There is an addition of about 2" added to the first box and over the whole a piece of bolting cloth is placed. The curd in the large tub is carefully transferred by means of a ladel from the tub to the box, which is large enough to hold the batch. The liquid is gradually pressed out by rather light weight and in a short time the 2" added height to the box is taken away. The bolting cloth is then laid back and with a flat ~~xxxxx~~ broad knife the rough edge around the sides and ends are sliced off and placed in a row along the center. The cloth is then folded back smoothly and a board and weights are placed on the box of curd. In about half an hour this box of curd is cut through into squares something like 6" bricks. The box and contents is lifted off and placed upside down in cold water. It is readily slipped out of the box and the bolting cloth is removed. These blocks of curd

Wednesday, September 4, 1929 (cont.2)

can then be disposed of as is or can be cut into still smaller squares.

Another operation in this establishment is the frying of the curd.

We watched them cut 1"x 6"x6" blocks up for frying in deep fat. (Mustard oil). Some of the 1"x6"x6" were cut into three pieces each about 1"x2"x6" and these in turn were split ~~into~~ in two to make two pieces each about $\frac{1}{2}$ "x 2"x6". Other 1"x6"x6" pieces were cut into squares about 1"x2"x2" and these were split. They used two frying kettles and transferred the curd from the first to the second, cooking it about half done in the first and completing the cooking in the second.

We tried some of this hot tofu (curd) with a little soy sauce and found it quite good.

This concern works up five bushels of soybeans daily into curd and tofu.

About 6:30 a. m. we went out to 23rd street and walked through the farmers open market. It was really quite interesting, the fruits and vegetables were about the same as we have previously listed. Egg plant and tomatoes we think were most in evidence, and these were good bad and indifferent.

about 1:30 p. m. we went with Mr. Yuu to visit one of the firm's testing grounds. We found it quite different from any one of a dozen of our large vegetable and flowering seed growers testing grounds in the United States. In fact, they are not to be compared, one with the other.

Wednesday, September 1, 1943 (cont.)

can then be disposed of as is or can be sold into small

smaller pieces.

Another operation in this establishment is the repair

of the engine.

We watched them cut 1"x6"x12" blocks of for 12

deep fat. (Mustard oil). Some of the 1"x6"x12" were cut

into three pieces each about 1"x3"x6" and then in turn

were split into two to make two pieces each about 1"x

2"x6". Other 1"x6"x12" pieces were cut into smaller pieces

1"x2"x6" and these were split. They used the splitting machine

and transferred the cut from the first to the second.

cooking is about half done in the first and completing the

cooking in the second.

We asked some of the men (about 10) what a little

oil sauce and found it quite good.

After this someone worked up the machine of a paper making

into one and then into two.

About 5:30 p.m. we went out to the field and walked

through the fields of open ground. It was really quiet.

interesting, the fields were covered with weeds and grass

we have previously noted. The fields and forests we found

were most in evidence, and some were good but not all.

About 1:30 p.m. we went with Mr. Yung to visit one of

the rice testing grounds. We found it quite different

from any one of a dozen of our other rice fields and forests.

and were testing from it in the United States. Forests

they are not to be compared, but with the other

one in which they are much better than the other.

Thursday, September 5, 1929.

Left Sapporo at 8:47 a. m. for the Forestry Station at Napporo. Last night we phoned Dr. Ito, whom we promised to get in touch with before making this trip, he expressed his regrets at not being able to go with us, but said that he would send Mr. Kamei, his assistant, and a helper to go with us.

It was understood that they would meet us at the hotel Yamagataya, where we are stopping, at about 8:30 a. m. Mr. Imai put in his appearance and we went to the station and waited almost till the last minute for Mr. Kamei. Mr. Imai then suggested that we cross over for our train and that he would wait until the last minute and then join us. As we descended the steps on the side for our train, the conductor beconed and urged us to hurry. We caught the train but Mr. Imai and Mr. Kamei, the assistant, failed to catch it.

We arranged on the train going out to collect about the railway station until the next train arrived. We arrived at Napporo at 9:20, and shortly after our arrival we were joined by a young fellow from the Forest Station who said that they received a telephone message advising of our coming and that we should accompany him over to the Forestry station and that Mr. Kamei and Mr. Imai would join us after the next train arrived.

At the Forest station, which is almost a mile from the railway station, we met Mr. K. Matsue and Mr. W. Hirazawa. These gentlemen entertained us until about 11:00 a. m. when Messrs Kamei and Imai arrived.

There is 3500 cho in the Forest station, about 8750

acres. It is in the form of an oblong something like $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide and 10 miles long.

We looked over their forest collections, had lunch & started ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ out about 1:00 p. m.

About 3:00 p. m. there were rumbles of thunder, and a slight shower. We hurried on to a near shelter in the forest, but by the time we arrived within a few hundred feet of the open shed, the rain had ceased.

We collected for a short time near the small stream then started back for the forest building over on the other trail. We had not gone far when it again began to rain, and very shortly the rain fell in torrents and continued until a little after we reached the Forest building. We were all drenched, even to our herbarium press and collections.

Shortly after reaching the Forest station the rain practically ceased and we continued our journey to the railway station. We left Napporo at 4:19 and arrived at Sapporo at 4:52 p. m. We went direct to the office and changed all of our herbarium specimen to dry papers and blotters.

We collected about 20 different herbariums and seed of 10 to 15 of them. The forest proved very interesting and we hope to have an opportunity to again visit the station and get further into the forest.

Friday, September 6, 1929.

We got through today with only one slight shower. Put the day in at the laboratory working up the plant material secured yesterday at the Forestry Station near Nopporo, Japan, and in getting off our accounts and also in handling official correspondence.

Mr. Yuu spoke to Dorsett yesterday in regard to the publishers of the Hokkaido seed journal getting a picture of Morse and Dorsett for reproducing in one of the issues of their Journal. We told him this morning it would be o. k. and that we will be pleased to accommodate them. A little later he came in and said that they would like to make the picture about 11 O'clock tomorrow (Saturday Sept 7th) and that after securing the picture they would like for us to go to lunch with them.

In view of the pictures we are securing here in Japan, we cannot see how we would be justified in turning down this request for a picture for publication.

Monday, September 11, 1944

At 10:30 AM, I went to the laboratory with my camera.

The day was in the laboratory, working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 4:30 PM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 6:30 PM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 8:30 PM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 10:30 PM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 12:30 AM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 2:30 AM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 4:30 AM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 6:30 AM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 8:30 AM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 10:30 AM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 12:30 PM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 2:30 PM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 4:30 PM, I was working on the film.

During the afternoon, I was working on the film.

At 6:30 PM, I was working on the film.

Saturday, September 7, 1929.

Worked at the office until about 11 o'clock when Mr. Yuu told us they had sent an auto to take us over to the Memorial Hall where we met the representatives of the "Hokkaido Shibyo Shimbun" Nishi Rokuchi-me Menami-jurokuji Sapporo, Japan.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the gentlemen we met, had our picture taken with, and lunched with:

Mr. Yoshi Sabuso Sato, Director of Seed and Nursery Paper, 278 Nishi rokuchome, Minami jurokuji.

Mr. Yashiyoro Sato, Sapporo Station No. 5th building, Sapporo, Japan. (Sapporo seed improvement pr.)

Aizawa Seed Co., Mr. Kichiya Sato, pr., Minami Ichijo, Sapporo, Japan.

Mr. Tashiro Nakamura, c/o Yamato Seed Co., Sapporo, Japan.

Mr. Yashimi Yuu, c/o Yamato Seed Co., Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.

After the pictures were made out in the grounds of the Memorial Hall, we returned to the reception room on the second floor of the Memorial Hall building and shortly there after repaired to a banquet room and enjoyed a very nice American luncheon served in the American style.

We had beer and soda as beverages.

Soup, of tomato; fried fish with sauce and white potato boiled; Fresh light bread and Hokkaido butter; Boiled tongue, carrots, stringless beans, and boiled egg plant; roast baby chicken with sauce, red cabbage salad, lettuce; sliced

cantaloupe; hot carmel custard with sauce; after dinner coffee.

It was a nice luncheon, nicely served, and much enjoyed.

After luncheon we all again went to the reception room where cigarettes were indulged in and enjoyed by those who smoke and when with the assistance of Mr. Yuu (who spent some 20 odd years in California, and speaks English quite well and quite fluently) and Mr. Suyetake, our interpreter, we spent an hour or more in asking and answering questions and in relating some of our experiences and impressions.

We got back to our storage quarters (office, laboratory and storage room) between 2 and 3 p. m. The remainder of the evening was taken up with official duties and in getting supplies in shape to take with us Monday, September 9th, when we leave about 6:45 a. m. en route for Soya, at the Northern most end of the island.

We got through the day without rain and, while most of the day was sunshiny, it was cool and pleasant.

Parcel #38 containing bulbs of the wild black lily (*Fritillaria camschatcensis*) from the Sapporo Botanical Garden was sent to Mr. Ryerson today.

Sunday, September 8, 1929.

Went to the office a little after 8:00 a. m. and remained there throughout the day answering official correspondence, drying herbarium specimen and doing other official duties.

The day was semi-cloudy but delightfully cool and pleasant, with all the indications of approaching fall.

Soybean harvest in Hokkaido is supposed to begin about September 15th so from now on we planto spend the greater part of our ^{remaining} time in this region, in the field.

Finished packing our supplies and equipment that we are taking on our trip tomorrow morning. We expect to be away about a week.



Negative # 44229.

Ten women operating a home-made tamping machine settling stone for a concrete wall for a house. Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



Negative 44230.

Ten Japanese women operating a tamping machine for firming gravel and rubble for the foundation of a two-story Japanese house.

Negative 44230.
Ten women operating a home-made tamping machine setting
scene for a concrete wall for a house. Kagoshima,
Japan.

Monday, September 9, 1929.

Left Sapporo at 8:00 a. m. this morning for Soya where we arrived at 9:16 at night. The greater part of the day's ride was through large irregular valley's skirted on two sides by irregular, but pretty high mountains.

Rice, the principal horticultural crop of the country for at least two-thirds of the distance, is coloring up in most sections in pretty good shape. In some areas soybeans are planted on the paddy ridges. Throughout the latter one-third of the distance oats are extensively grown, these were in the shock, being threshed, being cut and harvested and considerable even, uncut.

Just before it got too dark to distinguish things outside, we saw farmers cutting and racking for curing what we took to be peppermint.

We saw very little, almost no stock of any kind during the entire trip.

Monday, September 2, 1902

Left at 8:00 a.m. for the north.

We arrived at the mouth of the river at 10:30 a.m.

The river was very shallow and the water was very muddy.

by irregular, rocky banks.

Close to the shore, the water was very shallow.

at least 100 feet deep.

Sections of the river were very shallow.

placed at the mouth of the river.

of the Alaskan coast and the surrounding country.

which, being exposed, being not only very shallow.

originally, but even now, the water is very shallow.

the water is very shallow and the water is very muddy.

we are looking for the water and the water is very shallow.

the water is very shallow and the water is very muddy.

the water is very shallow and the water is very muddy.

the water is very shallow and the water is very muddy.

the water is very shallow and the water is very muddy.

Tuesday, September 10, 1929.

Clear and bright, but cool. At 8:15 a. m. we left Wakkanai for the Agricultural Experiment Station which is located at Makubitsu about 10 miles out and arrived there at 9:15 a. m. The station is only a short distance from the Railway Station.

We walked over and met there Mr. I. Komatsu the director, whom we found to be very pleasant. They have a very creditable display of small grains, wheat, barley, upland rice, soybeans, vetch, clover, flax, etc., which are being grown at the station.

Mr. Komatsu told us that their principal efforts are along the line of trying to encourage the farmers to grow flax and sugar beets.

He advised that the smooth soy's of which they have two varieties, non-hairy and early non-hairy, are not troubled with diseases or insect pests, but that they do not yield so much as some of the others. In fact soybean growing here, we gather, is as a rule not very reliable or profitable. They plant about one inch deep in rows about 18 inches apart two seed in a hill about six inches apart about May 15th and harvest in the latter part of September. The yield run, depending on the variety, is from 10 to 18 or 20 bushels per acre.

We saw some rather interesting cover or green manure crop work. (Common) vetch planted between oats, potatoes and in the potato rows, also red clover planted between rows. We made a series of pictures but under difficulties, rather poor light and windy.

We left the Station about 1:00 p. m. and walked back to the hotel at Wakkanai, a distance of about ten miles, where we arrived a little after six o'clock.

Mr. Komatsu walked back to the first station, Koetoi, with us.

We collected something like 18 numbers of herbarium material and seed of quite a number of plants. We got seed of single plant and clump iris and of the tripple leaf raspberry we have found in so many places. It grows here almost up to the ridge of sand along the ocean beach. We think the fruit is somewhat more acid than that found elsewhere and not quite so large.



Negative #44231.

Makubitsu, Japan. Spring vetch planted with white potatoes on the ridges at the branch Experiment Station.



Negative #44232.

Spring vetch planted between the rows of white potatoes at the Sota Branch Experiment Station at Makubitsu, Japan.



Negative #44233.

Spring vetch grown between oats for green manure at the
Soya Agricultural Experiment Station, Makubitsu, Japan.



Negative #44234.
Red clover grown between rows of barley at the Experimental
Farm at Koetoi-mura, Japan, for green manure.



Negative #44235.

At the Soya Agricultural Experiment Farm spring vetch
growing between potato rows for green manure.

Koetoi-mura, Japan.



Negative #44236.

Spring vetch growing on potato ridges between the hills
of potatoes for green manure. Koetoi-mura, Japan.



Negative #44237.

Red clover growing in oat stubble, planted before the oats were harvested, for green manure. Koetoi-mura, Japan.



Negative #44238.

Red clover planted in the rows of oats when oats were seeded, grown for green manure. Koetoi-mura, Japan.

Negative # 44240.

A panoramic view from the valley to the west of the buildings
of the Sora Agricultural Experiment Farm showing something
of the general appearance and layout of the station -





Negative # 44241.

View from a position to the East of the Soya Agricultural
Experiment Farm, Kotoi-mura, Japan, looking over the buildings
and out over the rolling more or less undeveloped agricultural
valley -



Negative #44239.

Red clover and oats grown in the same row. The clover is grown for green manure. Koetoi-mura, Japan.



Negative #44242.

This bamboo practically covers all waste land throughout Hokkaido where we have been. This picture was taken near Koetoi, Japan, in the extreme northern part of Hokkaido.



Negative #44243.

Along the railway between Koetoi and Wakkanai in extreme north Hokkaido. This is mixed weeds and wild grasses and reeds and is used as hay.

Wednesday, September 11, 1929.

Left Wakkanai Japan at 8:30 a. m. aboard the S. S. Aniwa Maru Tokyo and arrived at Odomari about 4:45 p. m.

We had no more than set foot ashore than we were requested to step into the office of an inspector and secret service police to give desired information about our presence there.

Odomari proved to be a port of entry and we were asked for our passports. Morse did not have his, he had forgotten and left it in Sapporo. Dorsett handed his over and gave his pedigree from A to Z. Then they noted down Morses pedigree and copied his Department identification card. The inspector and other gentlemen in the office were very pleasant. After getting the desired information, the inspector phoned the conditions up the the Prefecture office and after a wait of 15 minutes or so we were advised that everything was o. k. and that we could go. It was then 6:00 p. m. The inspector and another station officer walked up to our hotel with us.

During the interview in the inspectors office Mr. Suyetake inquired about Frepp the fruit which took us to Odomari to learn about, and if possible get. He was told that it was the hight of the season, and that there was plenty to be had.

After arriving at the hotel and before dinner we went out to see if we could locate fruit of Frepp, and see what it looked like, also to see if we could locate any of the products made from the fruit.

We were successful in both. We first found a few fruit in a stall in a small market. It proved to be vaccinium

a small red fruit which tasted something like a cranberry. We also saw Frepp wine and jam, also syrup, but these were old and no good. Later we found a confectionary place where the proprietor had fresh paste and candy. He also had six or eight bushels of the fruit and a few of the small plants six to eight inches high, loaded with fruit. We felt great, we had found our quest! We purchased a bottle of the wine also some of the paste and candy, and returned to the hotel where we had a good steaming hot bath and a very good Japanese dinner. We then retired after planning to go out early in the morning in an auto to where the Frepp fruits are growing.

It felt awfully cold while out looking over the town for Frepp and Frepp products. It was cold enough for one to see his breath and a good heavy top coat would have felt very comfortable.

Well here's for a good nights sleep and an early rising and hustle in the morning to get out and get what we want and make it back to catch our boat, which sails on the return trip at 11:00 a. m.

Thursday, September 12, 1929.

Up this morning at 5:30 and by 6:45 were on our way to Frepp land. It is cold enough for frost this morning, or at least feels so to us.

The streets of Otomari, like those in a good many other places, are in fearfully bad condition owing primarily to street improvement and repair. So there were rough places and detours. However, within 20 minutes after leaving the hotel we were on the hill slopes where we found plants of Frepp (*Vaccinium* sp.) in abundance, but the fruit was not very abundant. We found several other interesting things and it did not take long to decide to collect other things for the time we could be in the field and to buy what Frepp fruit we wanted for seed when we got back to town.

We secured seed and specimens of a hybrid clover with red and white blossoms (sent in under our #1329). This looked to be the same D. & D. collected in Manchuria. However, we felt that Dr. Pieters would be interested in getting seed from this Island and in seeing a specimen.

We also got a pinkish red raspberry (#1249) which looks good. It has more of the appearance of an American raspberry than anything we have seen. Cuttings of a small leaved poplar (#1245) and a large leaved poplar (1347) were secured. Also cuttings of a narrow (#1346) and broad leaved willow (#1348) were secured. Scions and seed of a beautiful large bright pink and red fruited Euonymus (sent in under #1336); and a very attractive small growing, red flowered mountain ash (#1335), also a Ribes sp., seed and cuttings (#1349). Besides these

we collected herbarium specimens of a number of undetermined plants and seed.

On our way back to Hotel Odamoro we bought about 15 or 20 pounds of the Frepp fruit which we will take home with us to extract the seed.

At the news and fruit stands at the dock we got fresh Frepp jam. Also saw a lot of wine and quite a lot of it being sold. We got a bottle and had it with ^{us} out dinner. It is of good color and of very good quality. It's a sweet wine. We also saw Frepp brandy and syrup. The prices of the various Frepp products are as follows:

Frepp brandy	Yen 2.50 per bottle.
Frepp syrup	.70 per bottle.
Frepp wine	1.20 per bottle.
Frepp jam	.50 per can.
Frepp candy	.70 per box.
Frepp paste	1.20 per box.
Frepp white carrot extract	1.70 per bottle.

THE ANALYSIS OF FREPP WINE

Alcohol (7.17 Volumetric %)	5.757
Extract	24.62
Valatil Acid (Acetic acid)	0.03
Fixedness acid (tartaric acid)	0.52
Sugary	24.44
Sucrose (cane sugar)	10.43
Inverted sugar	14.01
Mineral substance (ash. con)	0.11

By Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory of the Interior Department,
August 1928.

From the literature of the Tanimura, Sakaemachi Otomari Company (Karafuto) making the wine, brandy, carrot extract,

Thursday, September 12, 1929 (cont. 2).

syrup and jam, we learned that they have a concession from the Japanese Government which gives them control of the Frepp fruit off of 100,000 cho, about a quarter of a million acres of land.

If these figures are correct (in so far as we know, no other wild fruit in Japan, and possibly in the world) no other wild fruit compares with Frepp in commercial importance and value.

They advise that the word "Frepp" is of Ainu origin. The fruit is said to be well supplied with vitamins and also that the ground leaves of the plant are used as medicine.

The plants bloom in July and are of bell shape and a creamy white color. The fruit ripens in September. It is of a delicate pink to bright red and sometimes deep red in color. The pulp is white, seed small. The fruit is acid and about the size of Delaware grapes. They very much resemble the American cranberry in appearance and a sauce made of the fruit is said to very closely resemble cranberry sauce.

Vitis-idaea L. (*V. japonica*) Miq.
This *Vaccinium* might possibly be established somewhere in the New England States or the Pacific Northwest.

We left Otomari, Saghalien Island Japan at 11:00/a.m. and about 7:00 p. m. arrived back in Wakkainai, where we spent the night.

Thursday, September 14, 1953 (cont. 2)

Myung and Jan, we learned that they have a concession from

the Japanese Government which gives them control of the

Yuppi fruit off of 100,000 acres, about a quarter of a million

acres of land.

If these figures are correct (as far as we know, no

other wild fruit in Japan, and possibly in the world) no

other wild fruit compares with Yuppi in commercial importance

and value.

They advise that the word "Yuppi" is of Ainu origin.

The fruit is said to be well supplied with vitamins and also

that the ground leaves of the plant are used as medicine.

The plants bloom in July and are of bell shape and a

creamy white color. The fruit ripens in September. It is of

a delicate pink to bright red and sometimes deep red in color.

The pulp is white, seed small. The fruit is acid and about

the size of Delaware grapes. They very much resemble the

American cranberry in appearance and a sauce made of the

fruit is said to very closely resemble cranberry sauce.

This *Vaccinium* might possibly be established somewhere in

the New England States or the Pacific Northwest.

We left Ogasawari, Saghalien Island Japan at 11:00 a.m.

and about 7:00 p.m. arrived back in Wakkanai, where we

spent the night.

(Note: (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yy) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz))

Friday, September 13, 1929.

Left Wakkanai at 8:15 a. m. on our return trip to Sapporo. On the way from Wakkainai to Asahigawa, where we stopped off to visit the Kamikawa Branch Experiments Station, we made, from the train, a number of pictures which give a very good idea of the character and general appearance of the country through which we passed.

We arrived at Asahigawa at 5:39 p. m. and put up at the Miuraya Hotel where we spent quite a comfortable night. The hotel is just across the street from the Railway Station.

Before supper we strolled up the main street, and found at one of the fruit stands, a nice lot of good sized actinidia fruit. We bought a small amount of the fruit for seed, thinking that on account of its coming from northern Hokkaido, it might prove to be of interest for trial in America.

Asahigawa is in one of the extensive rice producing areas in North Hokkaido, and it is near here, at Nagayama-mura, Kamikawa County, Ishikari Province, that the Kamikawa Branch Agricultural Station, which we will visit tomorrow, is located.

This is the principal rice Experiment station in Hokkaido.

One of, and perhaps by all odds the most extensive crop grown to the north of Asahigawa, almost to Wakkainai is white potatoes. This is true on the west as well as on the eastern portion of this part of the Island.

We saw on the way up several days ago, and on the way down on the eastside today, many large and small areas. We also observed more or less distinctive effects of leaf blight. In some instances it was light, and in some instances the plantings were free, in so far as we could tell from the train,

while others were totally defoliated by this leaf blight.

Oats are also grown to a greater or less degree throughout this same region.

Such of the pictures ^{as} are worth while of those made today follow.



Negative #44244.

Looking over a portion of a large valley which is practically covered with sassa bamboo. In the distant background are rolling hills or low mountains. This is fairly representative of a lot of country in North Hokkaido.



Negative #44245.

View from the train at Numakawa, Japan, showing in the foreground scattered logs and cut-over valley country.



Negative #44246.

View from the train a short distance before entering the hill or mountain country, showing the general appearance and somewhat of the character of the country in this region. Magarifuchi, Japan.



Negative #44247.

This view is from the other side of the train from where #44246 was taken and shows two of the native houses. Between the houses and a little to the back of them are two clumps of fine lilies, one of the Tiger type, the other large white. Magarifuchi, Japan.



Negative #44248.

View from the train at this station in the rolling hills or mountain country, showing to some extent the character and general appearance of the region. Koishi, Japan.



Negative #44249.

view from the train showing something of the general appearance and character of the country. Sarufutsu, Japan.



Negative #44250.

View from the train showing small shocks of hay of native grasses and reeds, and beyond something of the general appearance of the country in this region. Asijano, Japan.



Negative #44251.

view from the train to a large mountain in the background, which looks as though it might be an extinct volcano. Matsunishiri, Japan.



Negative #44252.

View from the train at this station showing cut-over land, and in the background almost the opposite side of the mountain shown in #44251. Piumesehiri, Japan.



Negative #44253.

Looking back along the railway track to a forested mountain-side. It gives an idea of this region. Kami-otoinippu, Japan.

Saturday, September 12, 1936.

We were up about 6:30 this morning so as to get an early start for the Experiment station. It was a disappointment when we found it raining.

We got breakfast and about 8:30 o'clock caught a bus which took us straight about a three block walk from the Experiment station. We were about fifteen minutes getting out to

Negative #44254.

Pinka, Hokkaido, Japan, looking across rice paddies to the mountains in the distant background. This view is quite typical of the larger valley areas in this region and further south. Rice harvest a little lower down is in progress.



We left Pinka at 10:30 A. M. and arrived at Sapporo

at 10:37 P. M.



Negative No. 24

Pinaka, Hokkaido, Japan, looking across the peninsula to the

mountains in the distant background. This view is quite

typical of the larger valley areas in this region and

further south. Rice harvest is little lower than in

in progress.

Saturday, September 14, 1929.

We were up about 6:00 this morning so as to get an early start for the Experiment Station. It was a disappointment when we found it raining.

We got breakfast and about 8:00 o'clock caught a bus which took us within about a three block walk from the Experiment Station. We were about fifteen minutes getting out to Nagayama-mura, and by 8:30 we were at the Experiment station.

Here we met Mr. Yutaka Tamayama, of the Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment station, chief Director of the Kamikawa Branch Agricultural Experiment station, and spent several hours talking with him about soybeans and the other crops, rice, clover, vetch, etc., being grown at the Station for Experimental purposes. We then went out and made an inspection trip over the station. It is well located, well laid out and from what we could see, they are doing a lot of excellent work.

We were much interested in the soybean work at the station, but especially in the two non-hairy late forms growing there. Of one of these we secured a motion picture. We also got motion pictures and still picture shots showing soybeans growing on paddy ridges and of harvesting and racking rice for curing.

We left Asahigawa at 5:39 p. m. and arrived at Sapporo at 10:27 p. m.

Saturday, September 14, 1935.

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start for the Experiment Station. It was a disappointment

when we found it raining.

We got breakfast and about 8:00 o'clock caught a bus which

took us within about a three block walk from the Experiment

Station. We were about fifteen minutes getting out to

Nagayama-mura, and by 8:30 we were at the Experiment Station.

Here we met Mr. Yusaku Taniguchi, of the Hokkaido

Agricultural Experiment Station, Chief Director of the Kamikawa

Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, and spent about 15

hours talking with him about soybeans and the other crops.

Rice, clover, vetch, etc., being grown at the Station for

experimental purposes. We then went out and made an inspection

trip over the Station. It is well located, well laid out and

from what we could see, they are doing a lot of excellent work.

We were much interested in the soybean work at the

Station, but especially in the two non-belly late forms growing

there. Of one of these we secured a motion picture. We also

got motion pictures and still picture books showing soybeans

growing on sandy ridges and of harvesting and packing rice

for export.

We left Kamikawa at 2:35 p. m. and arrived at Nagaoka

at 10:27 p. m.

negative # 44255.

Panorama view of a portion of the Stanislaus Branch Agricultural Experiment Station from the East and a little to the north of the main building a little to the Southwest.



Negative # 44256-

a panoramic view from the top of a rice rock in the plantings of
rice at the Kamikawa Branch Agricultural Experiment Station
looking East over experimental rice plots to the general farming
area and mountains in the far distance.

2421

2421

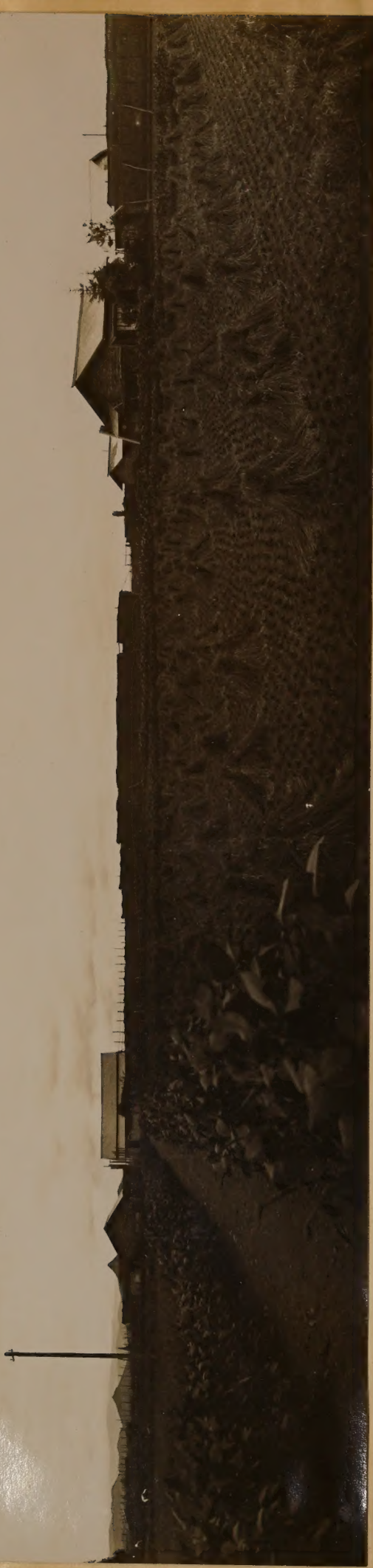


Negative #44257-

44257

Negative # 44258.

Apanomic view in the farming section of this region showing in the foreground to the left soybeans along a walk between rice paddies, and further on farmers harvesting rice. In the foreground to the right stacks of harvested rice, stacked rice near a farmer's home + in the background a number of rice racks most of which are full of rice to the top.





Negative #44259.

Women harvesting rice with a hand hook at the Kamikawa Branch Agricultural Experiment Station located at Nagoyamamura, Komikawa county, Ishikari province, Japan.



Negative #44260.

Women harvesting rice by hand and laying it into small bundles for racking to cure. Kamikawa Branch Agricultural Experiment station.



Negative #44261.

View from the main entrance to the Kamikawa Branch Agricultural Experiment Station. The main building is at the end of the drive just back of the small Taxus cuspidata, from this we secured a few seed. seed sent under #1198.



Negative #44262.

Kamikawa Branch Experimental Station. This is a beautiful white flowered Lespedeza. The long pendulent clusters of

~~large white flowers~~ are very showy and most attractive. This species flowers too late in this region for seed to mature.



Negative #44263.

Soybeans as they appear on the ridges of rice paddies in this region. This is a common practice of growing soybeans throughout many regions of Japan. Nagoyama-mura, Japan.



Negative #44264.

View showing in the foreground recently harvested rice tied in small bundles and shocked. A little further back are soybeans on paddy ridges. To the left is the farmer's home and to the right, rice racked for curing. The entire rice crop of the region is handled in this way. Nagoyama-mura, Japan.



Negative #44265.

Rice racked to be cured along the walk leading to a farmer's home. Near Nagoyama-mura, Japan.



Negative #44266.

Nearby view of shocks and a rice rack partly filled. The rice is racked from the bottom up. The bottom and top

stringers of the rack are poles, the intermediate ones are of good sized rice straw rope.



Negative #44267.

A Japanese farmer and his wife racking their crop of rice to be cured for threshing. Near Nagoyama-mura, Japan.



Negative #44268.

A Japanese farmer and his wife racking their crop of rice to be cured for threshing. Near Natoyama-mura, Japan.



Negative #44269.

A nearby view of a Japanese farmer and his wife racking their crop of rice to be cured for threshing.

Negative #44270.

A nearby view of branches of a willow almost completely covered with insect galls. We do not recall ever having seen galls so abundant as were produced on this tree.



Negative #44270.

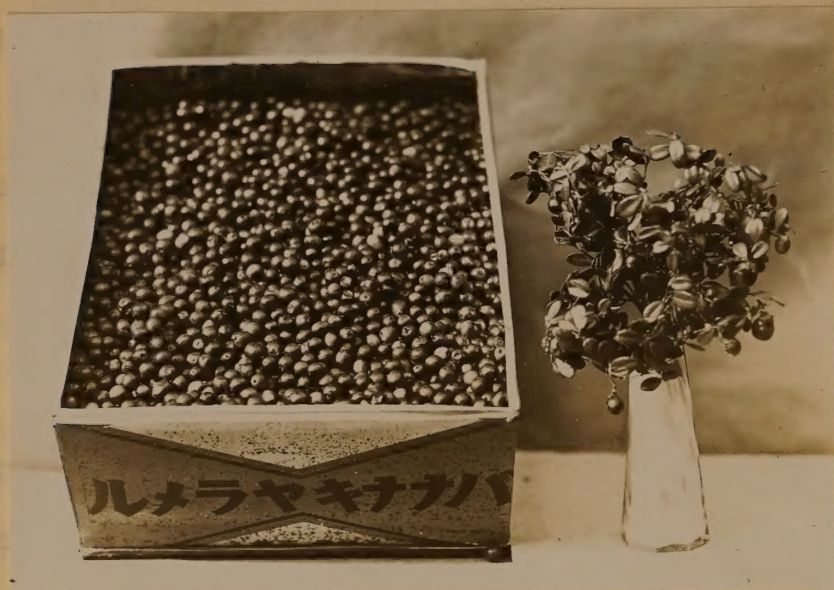
Sunday, September 15, 1929.

At laboratory by 8:20 this morning and developed the still pictures made on our last weeks agricultural exploration trip. Made notes, cleaned seed, and transferred herbarium specimens to fresh papers and put them over the heater.

It was cool and more or less cloudy throughout the day.

We are somewhat disturbed by some of the official letters which were received in our absence, and which were read last night, after our return.

It is, to say the least, not very pleasant or encouraging to receive letters such as those referred to. However, we are beginning to get use to it and are trying to pick out the good from the bad and let it go at that.



Negative #44271.

A nearby view of a box of Vaccinium fruit and a small vase of fruiting plants which were secured at Odomari. This fruit, from the wild, is extensively used in the making of wine, brandy, syrup, yokan paste, and candy. A company has a government concession covering a quarter of a million of acres of vaccinium plants from which they secure the fruit.

Monday, September 16, 1929.

Spent practically the entire day the laboratory packing seed and other plant material for Parcel Post shipment to Washington, and is writing to Mr. Ryerson concerning the same, also to some extent out trip to the extreme northern end of Hokkaido and to Saghalien Island.

We also developed the 100 foot roll of black and white motion picture film taken on the trip. The negative looks to be very good.

Monday, September 16, 1939

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Washington, and in writing to Mr. G. W. G. concerning the same.

Also to some extent on trip to the northern end of

Hokkaido and to Pechangin Japan.

We also developed the 100 foot roll of black and white

motion picture film taken on the trip. The negative looks

to be very good.

Tuesday, September 17, 1929.

Dorsett went to the laboratory early this morning and worked on jacketing and labeling up the pictures made on our last trip. Morse and Guyetake went to Koton Agricultural Experiment Station and made notes on the conditions of the soybeans. Morse saw a small threshing machine invented at the station which looks awfully good. We will try to get details of its construction later.

We changed herbarium specimens and packed our supplies and equipment so as to get away at 8:00 tomorrow morning for a weeks exploration at Obihiro and vicinity. This is the largest soybean growing region in Hokkaido. If conditions justify we may get into other sections also.

We also wrote official correspondence, and attended to other official duties.

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Wednesday, September 18, 1929.

Left Sapporo at 8:00 a. m. this morning for Obihiro, where we arrived at 3:56 p. m. We stopped at the Obihiro Shinyokan Hotel Inn, near the station.

It was cloudy and cool when we left Sapporo and this condition prevailed throughout the day.

From Sapporo we traveled over the same route to Takikawa that we did when we went to Wakkanai Monday a week ago. From there on to Obihiro the road was new and for the most part through small vallies and mountains.

Rice has ripened up a lot during the interval since our return from Wakkanai last Saturday. Racks are being constructed for use in curing the rice and in some instances rice is being harvested. On descending the mountain after running through quite a long tunnel near the top of the ridge we saw some soybeans, but more adzuki beans and field beans than soys. We also saw quite a lot of buckwheat, more than we have seen in any other section. The soybeans as well as the adzuki beans and even the rice look to us from the train window to be pretty short.

Tomorrow we expect to visit the Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, located at Obihiro-machi, Kosai county, Tokachi Province. Mr. Seiji Kawase is the director.

On the way over today we made several pictures from the car window. Such of these as are o. k. for this report follow.

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Left Sapporo at 8:00 a. m. this morning for Oshima.

where we arrived at 5:55 p. m. We stopped at the Oshima

Shinyokan Hotel Inn, near the station.

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director.

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the car window. Such of these as are o. k. for this report

follow.

Thu rāday, September 19, 1929.

Between 8 and 9 this morning we walked out to the Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station. We met Mr. Seiji Kawase, the director, and Mr. Yoshio Fujine, the soybean expert, and spent a very pleasant forenoon with them in the reception room at the laboratory.

We were advised that in Hokkaido there is about 1,000,000 cho of land suitable for cultivation and that of this amount 130, 250 acres are actually under cultivation. Of the important agricultural crops grown legumes are rated as 60%; grain (except rice), 17%; rice (paddy), 7%; root crops, 6%; miscellaneous farm crops, 11%. Of the legumes field beans stand first, soybeans second and field peas third.

The climatic and soil conditions of the Tokachi district or region are better adapted to soybean culture than other parts of Japan.

Here a family of four handle by hand 38 acres of soybeans and other crops.

The soybeans of the Tokachi region and elsewhere in Hokkaido are utilized almost entirely for export.

Soybeans are of five grades and those which fall without the fifth grade are what is known as waste grain, and are used locally for stock feed. These five grades are for commercial handling. Beans for special purposes such as for soy sauce, miso, etc., are of special grades and not necessarily of the ones noted.

After the beans are cut they are permitted to lay on the ground for about ten days before taking in to be threshed.

soybeans are, as a rule, flailed or beaten out. The beans are cut when fully ripe but just before the seed shatters. Harvesting usually begins about September 15th and may continue until about October 15th.

Beans are planted in shallow furrows, 17 to 18 inches apart and three seed are dropped in a hill five inches apart in the rows and covered with the feet.

There are two cultivations during the season, the first about June 2nd, and the second about the middle of July. Hand hoeing and horse cultivation are employed, depending upon conditions.

Acid phosphate is used (when used) at the rate of about 30 to 40 pounds per quarter of an acre once every three or four years.

Farmers receive six yen per hundred pounds for their soybean seed.

The beans are sold to merchants or are handled through agricultural societies and of the 1, 837,325 bushels of soybeans produced in Hokkaido 58% is exported and 42% consumed at home.

The domestic use of the non-export beans is as follows: for Miso 9%; soy sauce 9%; seeding 6%; tofu and other products 18%.

14% goes to Fushiki, Nagoya district; 12% to Nago; 12% to Aomori; 12% to Tokyo; 8% to Sado Island and Niigata; 5% to Miya district; 3% to Saghalien Island; 2% to Yamagata; 2% to Osaka; 1% to Formosa; 1% to Kobe; 1% to Yokohama; all others 36%.

Thursday, September 19, 1929 (cont. 2).

Soybean production of Japan for 1923 amounted to 3,433,908 koku, which is equivalent to about 17,000,000 bushels.

The following table gives the percent of this production within the noted regions.

Hokkaido, 17%; Miyagi, 9%; Nagauo, 4%; Kumamoto, 4%; Aomori, 4%; Niigata, 4%; Kukushima, 3%; Ibaragi, 5%; Saitama, 5%; Chiba, 4%; Nagasaki, 3%; all others 28%.

Soybeans are stored in bags in storage ware houses. Nine varieties are grown commercially in the Obihiro region. These are in two colors, black and yellow. Of the black varieties they have the Early black, Midseason black (cheese) and Black. Of the yellow they have, Ayachi; Ishikarishiro, white; , small white bean; Okazaya, red pod; Yoshioka, large; Kanro, sweet dew.

Soybeans in Hokkaido are troubled more or less with several leaf diseases and at least one insect, the pod borer moth. Sometimes the pod moth injury amounts to 40%.

The Experiment Station has a collection of 240 varieties on which they are working.

After getting lunch in the city we returned to the station and went over with Dr. Kawase and Mr. Fujine some of the soybean plantings, and made pictures of some of the more interesting.

About 6:00 p. m. Dr. Kawase and Mr. Fujine took us to dinner at one of the restaurants in the city. We enjoyed the dinner very much, but especially enjoyed the discussions during and after the meal.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while for this report follow.

The following table gives the percent of this production
 within the most important regions of the country. The figures
 are based on the 1925 survey. The figures for 1925 are as follows:
 Hokkaido, 17%; Miyagi, 24%; Nagano, 24%; Kanagawa, 24%;
 Tokyo, 24%; Niigata, 24%; Fukushima, 24%; Ibaraki, 24%;
 Chiba, 24%; Saitama, 24%; Choshi, 24%; all others 24%.
 Soybeans are stored in bags in storage warehouses.
 Nine varieties are grown commercially in the Choshi region.
 These are in two colors, black and yellow. Of the black
 varieties they have the Early Black, Midseason Black (Choshi)
 and Black. Of the yellow they have, Yashiki, Ishikuribiki,
 white, light red, small white bean, Okazaki, red bean,
 Yashiki, large; Kuro, sweet dew.
 Soybeans in Hokkaido are stored more or less in
 several feet glasses and at least one insect, the pod borer,
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 Each of the pictures made today are sent back while for
 this report follow.



Negative #44272.

A nearby view of early and late non-hairy soybeans. The late variety is to the left of the stake, the early variety, now ready to harvest, is to the right. Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44273.

Obihiro, Japan. Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station. A nearby view of the ends of two rows of Oachi soybeans, now ripe enough to harvest.



Negative #44274.

Obihiro, Japan. Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station. A nearby view of late and early non-hairy varieties of soybeans. The late variety is to the left, early to the right.



Negative #44275.

Obihiro, Japan. Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station. View showing to the left medium early, in the center early, and to the right late non-hairy varieties of soybeans. Morse has been trying to get the mid-season and late varieties for a number of years and is only now succeeding. Plants to the left are 31 inches high, center about 12" and right about 28".



Negative #44276.

Obihiro, Japan, Tokachi B r. Agri. Exp. Station.

Looking across selections of non-frost variety of soybeans.

At the left Mr. , center Mr. Suyetake, and right Mr. W. J. Morse, the latter making notes on the variety.



Negative #44277.

Nearby view of the end plants of three rows of Oachi soybeans of selected strains. 70% of the soybeans grown in the Obihiro section are of this variety.



Negative #44278.
 Obihiro, Japan. Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment
 Station. Looking across plots of 6-7 rows of selected
 "Oachi" variety of soybeans, now ready to harvest.

Friday, September 20, 1929.

Got out to the Experiment Station between eight and nine o'clock this morning and spent the entire day there making notes, motion and still pictures.

It was clear and part clear also cool in the early morning, but by 10:00 o'clock the clouds were gone and from that time on with the exception of a rather high wind, it was a fine day.

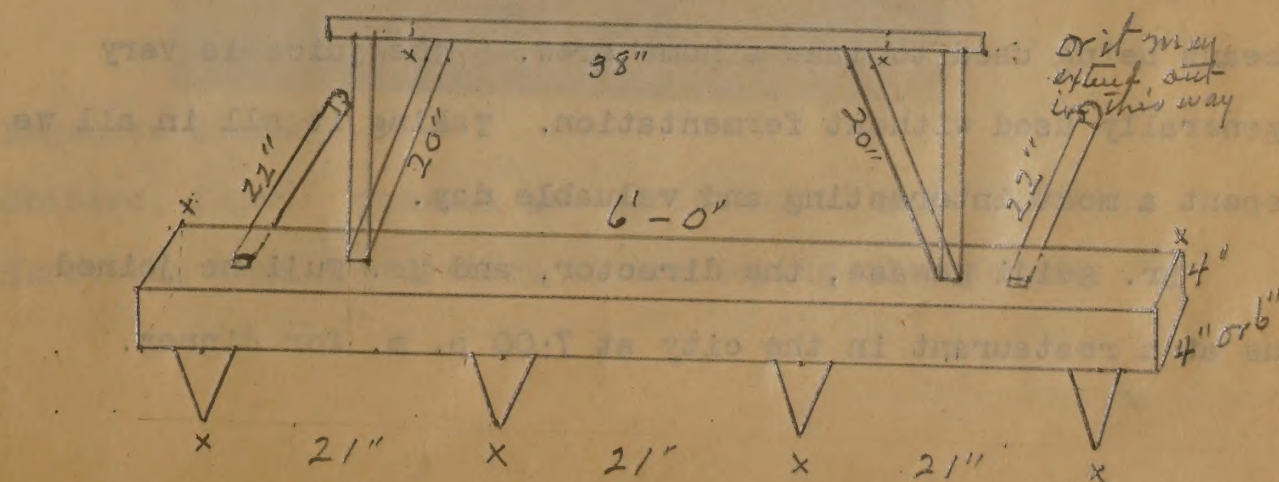
The director of the Station and his assistant arranged for us a complete planting scene. Laying off soybean rows with a four tooth marker, distributing fertilizer, dropping the beans, and ~~dropping~~ covering as dropped with the feet, also covering with the weeding harrow, all of which we made black and white motion pictures. We also secured motion pictures of cutting and shocking soybeans as well as special scenes.

We secured still pictures of practically everything of which we secured motion pictures.

The vetches and clovers all do exceptionally well up here.

It surely looks as though it possesses excellent opportunities for dairying and animal husbandry.

Exhibit of a "horse" soybean marker. See picture # 44285 .



The rows when finished for soybean seeding are 21" in center and about 3" deep, beans are dropped in hills three to four beans in each hill, about 12" apart in the rows.

In looking over the various experiments our attention was attracted to an open air cooking demonstration near the main building of the station. As this was the first demonstration of this kind we had seen since coming to Japan, curiosity impelled us to see just what sort of foods were being prepared. Noticing a large bamboo basket of black soybeans (very large seeds), we asked the use to be made of them. We were told that wine or soybean juice was being made. This is a product not made commercially but made only in the homes.

Generally a bushel (or smaller quantity if desired) of black soybeans and twice the amount of water are used. The beans are boiled for about an hour. The juice, a blackish purple liquid, is drained off. A small amount of citric acid is added and sufficient sugar is added (sufficient sugar to suit the taste of the individual). When soybean wine is desired, more sugar is added, and the juice is placed in a warm room to ferment. The fermented juice is then treated as that of other fermented juices.

This is the first instance we have come across of soybeans being used to make a home brew. The juice is very generally used without fermentation. Taking it all in all we spent a most interesting and valuable day.

Dr. Seiji Kawase, the director, and Mr. Fuji ne joined us at a restaurant in the city at 7:00 p. m. for dinner.



Negative #44279.

Small shocks of "non-frost" soybeans. (Non-frost does not mean resistance to frost, but that the variety matures before frost). The beans are cured in these small shocks before being threshed.



Negative #44280.

Obihiro, Japan. Tokachi Br. Agricultural Exp. Station.

Harrowing land preparatory to the soying of soybeans.

Negative #44281.

A rear view of a soybean power thresher used at the Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station at Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44282.

View across a plot of Grim alfalfa which has been where it is for more than nine years. The present crop, the 5th one this year, is fully 18" in height and just coming into bloom. Back of this is the main entrance to the Experiment Station Laboratory.



Negative #44283.

Man and horse approaching the camera marking off rows in which soybeans are to be planted. Tokachi Br. Agri.

Exp. Sta. Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44284.

Man and horse leaving the camera marking off rows in which soybeans are to be planted.



Negative #44285.

A nearby view of the marker and horse shown in the previous two pictures. Obihiro, Japan. Tokachi Br. Agri. Exp. Sta.



Negative #44286.

Three Japanese women distributing fertilizer in rows where soybeans are to be planted.



Negative #44287.

A view diagonally across an experimental plot of common vetch 51 feet wide by 57 feet long. If stood up the plants are about waist high, but as is they are about knee high.

It was seeded in June 1929 and is very even and fine.

Tokachi Agri. Exp. Sta. Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44288.

A Japanese woman setting up a small shock of non-frost variety of soybeans being harvested on this date. Obihiro, Japan. Tokachi Agricultural Experiment Station.



Negative #44289.

A nearby view of a woman harvesting non-frost soybeans at the Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44290.

A rather distant view of two Japanese women harvesting non-frost soybeans.



Negative #44291.

A nearby view of two women harvesting non-frost soybeans at the Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station at Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44292.

A nearby view of a woman setting up a small shock of non-frost soybeans. Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44293.

Three Japanese women and the man who helped prepare land for soybean planting and the actual planting of the beans for still and motion picture. Tokachi Br. Agri. Exp. Sta., Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44294.

Mr. [unclear] and Mr. Suyetake examining Oyachi soybeans in one of the experimental plots at the Obihiro station.



Negative #44295.

Mr. Suyetake examining the early variety of non-hairy soybeans and Mr. examining plants of the mid-season non-hairy soybean.

*removed by KP
July 18/74*

Negative #44296.

Mr. W. J. Morse getting a close up black and white motion picture of non-hairy varieties of soybeans. Tokachi Br. Agricultural Experiment Station, Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44297.

Small shocks of non-frost soybeans protected by rice straw rope from being blown down by the wind. Tokachi Br. Agri. Exp. Sta., Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44298.

Threshing scene by flailing soybeans. Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44299.

A nearby view showing two types of flails, one with the fingers of the flail close together, the other with them spread. With the exception of the hub, the flails are of bamboo. Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, Obihiro, Japan.



Negative # 44300.

View from the entrance of the Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station showing the entrance drive + a portion of the experimental plantings.

Negative # 44301-

taken from a position near the center of the area between the
entrance and the station buildings looking in a northerly
direction. Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station at
Oshima, Japan.





Negative # 44302.

Shibui, Japan - Tokachi Br. Agri. Exp. Station -

View from practically the same ~~the~~ position as # 44301,
but looking in a southerly direction.

Saturday , September 21, 1929.

Somewhat cloudy and cooler today with quite a high north-west wind, which continued throughout the day.

By about nine o'clock we were at the Experiment Station, where we again met Dr. Kawase, the director, and Mr. Y. Fujine, assistant expert. Mr. Fujine staged for us a soybean flailing scene. This being the way the average small farmer works out his grain. We tried a still and also a black and white motion picture. We hope that these turn out o. k. We then went through the green manure and rotation work. After inspecting this and being accompanied by Mr. Fujine, we went into one of the farming areas to the south of Obihiro.

Here we saw many acres of field beans, some soybeans and several fields of edible lilies.

We stopped at one farmer's place and purchased from him twelve of his first grade bulbs, he dug these for us. This farmer has about three acres in North Hokkaido Edible lily bulbs. He packs about 80 to 100 of these first grade bulbs in a standard Oil can case. They weigh about 50 pounds and he receives for them six yen. For the twelve large bulbs we purchased we paid 20 sen each, ¥ 2.40. We thought that Dr. Griffiths might be interested in seeing these three grades of bulbs.

We saw a fine willow tree along the highway. At three feet from the ground it measured 76" in circumference and was fully 60 or 70 feet in height. It is one of the finest willows we have ever seen. We secured cuttings and herbarium specimens, they are under #1073. We also tried to get a picture but it was cloudy and the wind blowing a gale.

During our tramp we picked up seed and herbarium specimens of quite a number of things which we think may prove interesting and we hope valuable.

Such of the still pictures made today which look to be worth while for this report follow.



Negative #44303.

Trays of wheat and oats drying before the seed house at the Tokachi Agricultural Experiment Station at Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44304.

Threshing scene. Three men and four women flailing our soybeans. Tokachi Agri. Exp. Station at Obihiro, Japan.

*removed by RP for history
Apr 1917*

Negative #44305.

A slightly different view otherwise the same as #44304.



Negative #44306.

View of a portion of the front entrance to the office and laboratories of the station.



Negative #44307.

View from the southwest showing end and front of office and laboratory buildings at the Tokachi Branch Agricultural Experiment Station at Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44308.

A Japanese farmer digging edible lily bulbs.



Negative #44309.

A slightly different view from #44308.



Negative #44310.

A nearby and distant view of shocks of field beans, near Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44311,

View of a portion of a commercial field of edible lilies. The foliage of the three central rows which are of a darker color and the plants larger, have foliage of a reddish-brown color. One of the men in the distance is digging bulbs for us. Near Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44312.

A nearby view of 12 first class three year old bulbs, six two year old bulbs and about 50 one-year old bulbs or seedling stock for next seasons planting. The last two lots were given to us. The first class bulbs cost us 20 sen apiece.



Negative #44313.

This is one of the finest specimens of willow that we have ever seen. At three feet above the ground the trunk measured 76 inches in circumference, it's height looked to be 60 feet or 70 feet.

Sunday, September 22, 1929.

This morning we took a bus at 10:30 and rode out northwest about twelve miles to the Tokachi Table-land Experimental Farm. It is located at Taisho-mura, Kasai county, Tokachi Province. It is an upland station and the soil is primarily volcanic ash. In addition to general crop tests and adaptation work they are running a model farm on a 13 year rotation basis. The tract is divided into 13 areas and one crop is not supposed to follow itself except at the end of the 13 year period.

There are 15 cho, a cho is equal to about two and a half acres American measurement. There are six in the family and four of the six are supposed to care for the farm. They have two horses and three cows.

The principal crop in the region passed through today is by far field beans. We were surprised at the small amount of soybeans seen in the twelve mile bus trip through the valley to the Table-land Experiment Farm.

We secured a nice lot of lily-of-the-valley pips and seed, and also a few roots and seed of wild peony.

We walked back about half the distance between the Experiment Farm and the city. Collected a few things on the way back and also made a few pictures.

Such of the pictures made today as are good and suitable for this report follow.

Sunday, September 22, 1929.

This morning we took a bus at 10:30 and rode out north-
west about twelve miles to the Tokachi Table-land Experimental
Farm. It is located at Tasho-mura, Kasai county, Tokachi
Province. It is an upland station and the soil is primarily
volcanic ash. In addition to general crop tests and adaptation
work they are running a model farm on a 15 year rotation basis.
The tract is divided into 15 areas and one crop is not supposed
to follow itself except at the end of the 15 year period.
There are 15 cho, each is equal to about two and a half
acres American measurement. There are six in the family and
four of the six are supposed to care for the farm. They have
two horses and three cows.
The principal crop in the region passed through today
is soy bean. We were surprised at the small amount
of soybeans seen in the twelve mile bus trip through the valley.
At the Table-land Experimental Farm
we found a nice lot of lily-of-the-valley pipe and seed,
and also a few roots and seed of wild peony.
We walked back about half the distance between the experi-
ment farm and the city. Collected a few things on the way back
and also made a few pictures.
Much of the pictures made today are good and suitable
for this report follow.



Negative #44314.

Threshing field peas by rolling them out with stone rollers. Near Obihiro, Japan.



Negative #44315.

A slightly different view from the above picture.



Negative #44316.

A slightly different view of the threshing of field peas with
stone rollers. Near Obihiro, Japan.

Negative #44317-

View from a short distance to the north of the entrance to the
Jokachi table-land Experimental Farm at Taiichō, Japan, looking
in a westerly direction.



Monday, September 23, 1929.

Clear and quite cold this morning when we got up and it remained so throughout the day. We all put on our sweaters and kept them on all day, even though we were traveling in the train.

We left Obihiro at 7:50 a. m. and arrived at Ikeda at 8:41 a. m. where we had to change cars and wait for about an hour. Left there at 9:35 a. m. and arrived at Nokkeushi, our destination, at 3:38 p. m. Went to the Kurobe Hotel.

Our trip from Takashima, Japan was for some distance through a good sized valley skirted on either side by rather high hills or mountains. In this vicinity we observed the first frost injury to field and soybeans as well as other plants. Perilla shows the injury very badly. From Takashima until about two hours before arriving at Nokkeushi we saw very many more soybeans than we have previously seen on this trip. The last one and a half or two hours was spent in running through rice paddies.

For an hour or two during the trip we ran through timbered and cut-over hill land.

During the trip we note grape vines in abundance, willows in variety, white bark birch, alder, elderberry, maple in variety, oak in variety, hawthorn, the broad leaved black fruited one, walnut, poplar in variety, elm in variety, spruce planted and old trees.

After going to the hotel we strolled out into the outskirts to the west of the city and picked up seed and herbarium specimens of several interesting plants.

Tomorrow morning we will visit the Kitami Branch Agri-

Monday, September 23, 1929.
 cultural Experiment Station.

Such of the pictures made today as prove worth while follow.

We left Oshino at 7:50 a. m. and arrived at Ikeda at 11:41 a. m. where we had to change cars and wait for about an hour.

Left there at 9:55 a. m. and arrived at Hokenashi, our destination, at 3:38 p. m. Went to the Europa Hotel.

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During the trip we note grape vines in abundance, willows in variety, white bark birch, alder, elderberry, maple in variety, oak in variety, hawthorn, the broad leaved black fruit- as one, walnut, poplar in variety, elm in variety, spruce of some kind and old trees.

After going to the hotel we strolled out into the outskirts to the west of the city and picked up seed and herb specimens of several interesting plants. Tomorrow morning we will visit the Hokenashi Branch of the



Negative #44319.

View taken from the car window, across a portion of a narrow valley to the foothills and mountains in the background. To the extreme left will be noticed work of reforestation. Takashima, Japan.



Negative #44320.

View showing in the foreground piles of logs and in the background forested mountains. Ponibutsu, Japan.



Negative #44321.

Showing in the foreground portion of piles of logs and ~~in~~ the unloading of logs, and in the background forested mountains. Ponibutsu Sta., Japan.



Negative #44322.

Sembisi, Japan. View from the train which gives a very good impression of the character of the country in this region.

Tuesday, September 24, 1929.

Went to the Kitami Branch Agricultural Experiment Station between 8 and 9 a. m.

We met Mr. Tadashi Watanabe, the local director, and spent until noon talking with him about soybeans and peppermint culture. Mr. Watanabe told us that the farming operations of this region are in the order given. Rice, 15,000 cho or about 37,500 acres; peas and beans other than soy and adzuki beans, 1,200 cho or about 3,000 acres; mint 11,000 cho or 27,500 acres; soybeans 4,000 cho or 10,000 acres and adzuki beans 2,000 cho or 3,000 acres.

They are trying at the station eight varieties of peppermint in all. Four Japanese varieties: Kitami Akamaru, Okayama Akamaru, Yamagata Akamaru, and Baroshiroki Akamaru. English varieties: black mint and white mint. American varieties: *Speriment* and *Piperita viridis*.

They have not found that the foreign mints give as good results as the native developed varieties. In the foreign varieties the ground stems appear above ground and strike root at intervals. This does not occur in the native varieties.

The English and American varieties, after growing here for a while, do not retain the fine peppermint odor, this is due to climatic, soil or other reasons.

The beds or fields persist for ten or more years. A leaf rust is their worst fungus pest. See herbarium specimens # 1100. This can to some extent be controlled by two applications of Bordeaux mixture, one in July and the other in August. The blight, Mr. Watanabe told us, is known as *Pukulenia mentlea*. It is quite probable that he meant *Puccinium mentlea*.

Two different beetles sometimes do considerable damage.

Peppermint farmers use horse and cow manure at the rate of 300 kan (a kan is equal to about 10 pounds) per quarter of an acre, which is broadcast in the fall after crop is cut, and five kan of soybean meal and $7\frac{1}{2}$ kan of acid phosphate applied in the spring. The mint plants when cut are about three feet in height.

Plantings may be made in the spring or fall. Fall, however, is considered best. Harvest is just after the plants bloom. The majority of farmers rack the mint like rice except that the top layer is covered with straw, the straw has not always been threshed. The mint is let cure for ten days on racks.

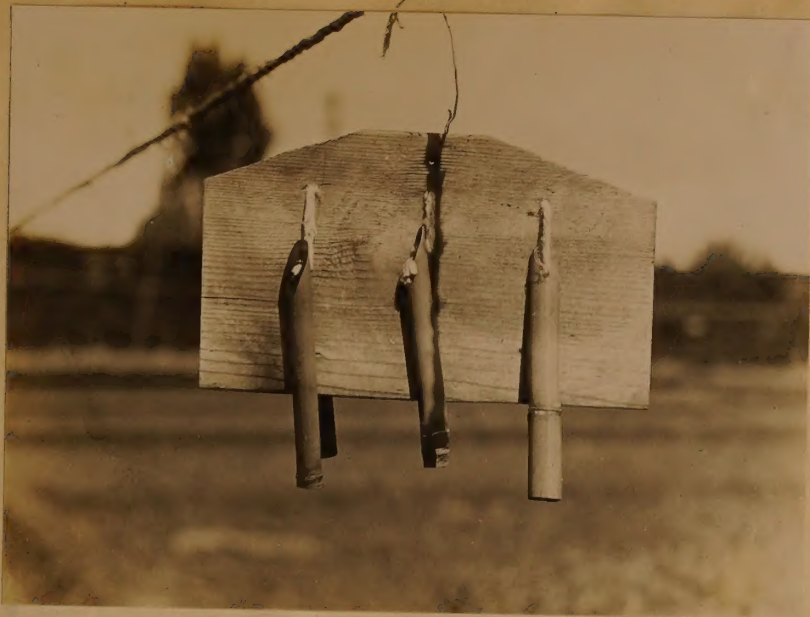
We secured a promise to send samples of soybeans of such varieties as are grown at the Station, about a month after harvest. We secured roots of the four Japanese mints.

After lunch we rode out on a truck to an area where the principal crop is mint and secured quite a number of pictures.

We saw a farmer burning the beards from barley and the heads from the straw. He said it was to save work in threshing. The straw, after the heads dropped into a pile, was burned and the ashes scattered back on the land.

It was late when we got back to the Hotel and half past ten when we finished writing up today's collection and changing herbarium specimen.

Such of the still pictures made today as prove worth while follow.



Negative #44323.

Nokkeushi-machi, Japan. Kitomi Br. Agri. Exp. Sta.

A nearby view of short portions of bamboo attached to a board which in turn are attached to a small rice straw rope. This is a portion of a scarecrow.



Negative #44324.

View showing portions of the scarecrow stretched across plots of experimental rice. Kitami Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, Nokkeushi, Japan.



Negative #44325.

A nearby view of a portion of a rack of peppermint in a section where this is the principal crop grown. Nokoro, Japan.



Negative #44326.

Looking along one side of three racks of peppermint hung up to cure. These racks are each from 60 to 100 feet in length and there are many of them to be seen on the lowland and slopes of this region. Nokoro, Japan.



next page

Negative #44329.

Burning the beards from barley heads and the heads from the straw to save labor in threshing. Hokoro, Near Hokkeushi, Japan.



next page

Negative #44330.

A slightly different view from #44339.



Negative #44327.

A fairly nearby view of a 75 foot rack of mint plants curing in the open. Nokoro, Japan.



Negative #44328.

A general view from the hillside in the peppermint growing district of Nokoro, showing numerous racks of mint and the general character of the country.



• Negative # 44318.

View of a portion of the Katsun Agricultural Experiment Station
looking in a southerly direction from near the office building,
Mokuraki, Japan.



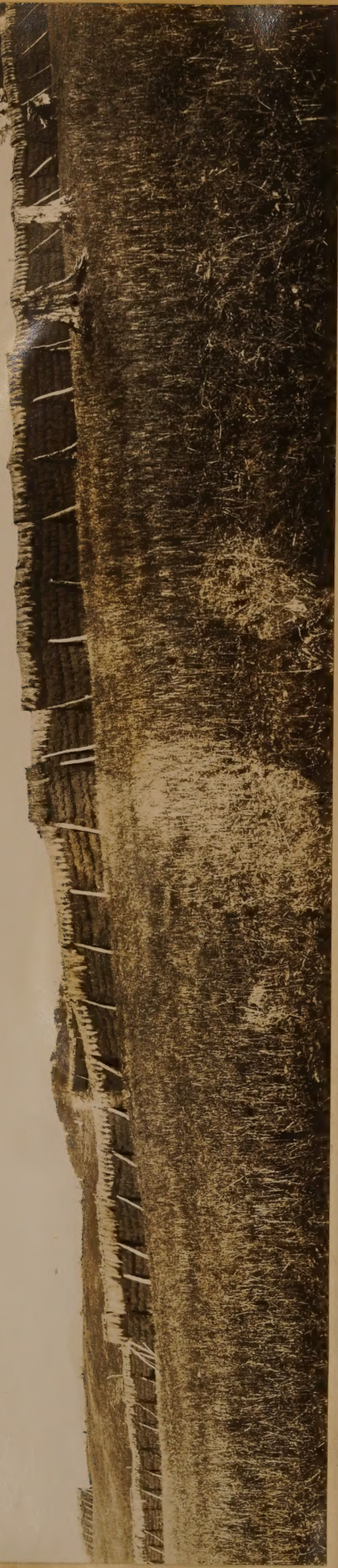
Negative # 44331.

View taken from about half way up a good sized hill looking down a rolling valley & the surrounding hills. It shows in the foreground and scattered over the field ricks of peppermint curing in the open. Nookoro, Japan.



Negative # 44332.

a slightly different view from #44331 and taken from the top
of a good sized hill looking down a rolling valley & the
surrounding hills. It shows in the foreground & scattered over
the field like of peppermint curing in the open.



Negative # 44333
 a nearby view of rocks of peppermint. This picture was taken with
 a view of showing two long racks of peppermint, one slightly back of the other.
 we were 105 feet from the racks which proved to be too close to show
 their full length. The one at the right, down to where there are a
 bundle of sticks or poles measured 300 feet + the one to the left
 192 feet. There are many racks of peppermint similar to these
 scattered over the rolling hillsides in this region.

2497



negative # 44334.

a panoramic view from the car window at the railway station showing something of the narrow valley + surrounding mountains. Fukueike, Japan.

Wednesday, September 25, 1929.

Up early this morning and made a snap shot picture of a fruiting branch of Euonymus sp. (seed sent in under #1097), in front of the Kurode Hotel, where we put up during the time we spent in Nokkeushi.

We collected the Euonymus branch and seed last evening but too late to make a picture, so took advantage of the sunshine this morning before taking the 7:47 train back to Sapporo. For some little distance outside of Nokkeushi we ran through rice paddies, and then for about half an hour or more we ran through a region where peppermint growing was the principal farm crop of the section, both in the valley and up on the hill land, but primarily the latter.

All other farm crops in any region we have visited give way to paddy rice, if suitable and adapted for rice growing.

Ikutawara

In the vicinity of Shimokawa, Japan, we saw a considerable number of peppermint sheds such as Dr. Kitamura told us about yesterday. We also saw in this region the open racks, which from our limited observation, are much more common than the sheds.

On the racks the mint is usually, but not always, hung astride a stringer in a vertical position in the same way rice is hung or racked to cure. Occasionally on the racks it is piled horizontally or almost so. In the shed the mint is racked in horizontal strings across or lengthwise of the building.

Dr. Kitamura told us yesterday that the shed storing of mint was most advantageous but that it was more expensive and for that reason not so universally used by the mint farmers

as is the open rack method.

We arrived at Nayoro at 2:30 p. m. where we had to change trains and wait for about an hour.

It rained hard during the time we had to lay over here, and off and on during the remainder of the day, but was not raining when we arrived in Sapporo at 10:27 p. m.

Up until shortly before noon the weather was fine and the run through the narrow vallies and mountain gorges was great. The hill and mountain sides presented a most attractive and beautiful appearance in their wonderful colorings of greens, grays, yellows, pinks, reds and deep maroons. These colorings of the vegetation of the hill and mountain sides was much more gorgeous in some sections than in others.

The mornings ride was very much enjoyed. We were surprised not to find more trees, shrubs, and vines in seed along the railway especially in the hill and mountain regions. Red berried sambucus was much in evidence, and we observed quite a number of plants of Schizandra sp. (?) bearing numerous clusters of bright red fruit. This in many instances was quite spectacular and very handsome.

Occasionally we saw a few clumps of roses with ripe fruit also a species of a shrub Aralia with round ball-like clusters of fruit, but otherwise saw very little during the day's run.

During the forenoon when the weather was good, we made a few landscape pictures from the train, for the purpose of giving an impression of the general appearance of the region through which we passed. Such of the pictures as are worth while and in our opinion suitable for including in this report follow.



Negative #44335.

A nearby view of a fruiting branch secured the day previous.
Seed of this Euonymus was sent in under number



Negative #44336.

View from train window showing three mint storage sheds.
These are the first sheds we have seen used for storing
peppermint for curing. However we were told of them by the
director at the Kitami Experiment Station. Souafuchi, Japan.



Negative #44337.

View from the train taken to show the general character of the country in this region. Ainonai, Japan.

Thursday, September 26, 1929.

Up and at the office early this morning and by noon had the still pictures made on this trip developed and on the drying rack.

In the afternoon we developed one of the two rolls of black and white motion pictures. Both stills and motion pictures are pretty good and show some very interesting scenes.

After getting these pictures out of the way we turned our attention to cleaning seed, changing herbarium specimens and getting them over the heater. Also in packing the bulbs, scions, lily-of-the-valley pips and root cuttings for packing for parcel post shipment.

We hope to get most of this material and perhaps some of the seed secured packed and in the post office by quitting time tomorrow.

Thursday, September 26, 1935

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the seed secured packed and in the post office by putting

time tomorrow.

Friday, September 27, 1929.

Went to the office between 7 and 8 a. m. On the way over we went through an open fruit and vegetable market in the public park. It is held here for three days once a month and today was the last of the three days for this month.

It occurred to us that several shots of Vitacolor motion pictures of some of the more striking and highly colored fruit and vegetable scenes would be justifiable.

Morse with the interpreter went to the Koton Agricultural Experiment Station to make observations and take notes as to the progress of soybeans and other crops. Dorsett got the Vitacolor motion picture camera and his $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and returned to the open air market and made three motion picture shots and six still pictures.

We developed the stills and the second roll of black and white motion picture made on our trip last week, all turned out very well.

We packed and got into^{the} post office tonight two packages containing plant propagating material.

On the way back to the laboratory today from lunch, we found displayed for sale at one of the small stores along the way, what we at first took to be pawpaws, Asimina triloba. The shape and general appearance, except for color which seemed a little off, very much resembled pawpaw. We bought half a dozen but found when we opened them at the laboratory that they were passifloras. We have never observed passifloras of this shape and color before. For the most part they are of a greenish yellow but some were steel blue to almost

black. The fruit measured 1" to 1½" in diameter and 2½ or more inches long. The seed, which are shiny black, are numerous and are surrounded by a snow white pulp or arilles which is quite palatable, with a pleasant acid taste. The seed go forward to Washington under D. & M. #1381. If this species is not already in America this seed may prove to be of interest, if not as a direct producer, for use in plant breeding experiments. We understand that there is a gentleman near Los Angeles, California, who is making a business of growing and selling passifloras. No doubt he would be delighted to try out this new introduction.

We have not as yet been able to find out anything about the size and color of the flowers or whether or not the plant is valuable as an ornamental.



Negative #44338.

View in a busy section of the open air market in this city park. Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



Negative #44339.

A general view looking south through the central portion of the open air market in the City Park. Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



Negative #44340.

A busy section of the open air market in the City Park, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



Negative #44341.

View of another section in the open air market in a section of the City Park. Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



Negative #44342.

View of a portion of the open air market, fruit and vegetable,
in the City Park, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



Negative #44343.

View in a portion of an open air vegetable and fruit
market in a portion of the City Park. The market is open
here three days in each month. Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



Negative #44344.

Nearby view of whole and an opened passion fruit, which very much resemble pawpaws. Seed numerous and black. Fruit elongated and from one to one and a half inches in diameter and two to four inches long. Fruit very good.

Saturday, September 28, 1929.

Left this morning at 8:45 for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Kotoni where we arrived about 9:05. We went over to the Experiment Station which is about 10 minutes walk from the Railway station at once.

Here we met the Entomologist, Mr. S. Kuwayama and with him went to his plots of experimental soybeans.

We secured specimens of worms, one a green one which feeds on the soybean foliage and another one a longer and more slender one with a yellow stripe along each side. This worm feeds on the leaves and also eats holes in the pods and feeds on the beans. We made B. & W. and Vitacolor pictures of these worms and a portion of a soybean plant showing the injury they do, we also made a still picture.

We then made B. & W. and Vitacolor pictures of the larva of the pod borer moth and its injury. This moth is known as . It is a small white larva but when mature is of a pink to almost red color. It feeds upon the beans and in some sections of Hokkaido this insect does considerable damage.

We next placed some beans, pods and larva on a piece of white paper and tried making black and white and Vitacolor pictures of the collection.

We made a few panoramic pictures at the station.

Returned to Sapporo about 2:00 p. m. and developed the still pictures, also the black and white motion pictures. We had trouble in getting this fixed. We do not know what happened, for in so far as we can recall we handled this film like we did all the others and this is the first trouble we

had. We will probably know Monday when the film is dry what was wrong. The timing looked good and we hope the film turns out to be o. k. and that we will not have to make it over.



Negative #44345.

Nearby view of clover worm which does considerable injury to soybeans, injuring the leaves and pods. The worm which does most damage is the long slender one. Kotoni, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.



Negative #44346.

Another nearby view of the worm which does considerable damage to soybeans. This is similar to #44345.



#44347.

A very handsome, late
blooming white flowered
clematis, in full bloom.
Kotoni Agricultural Experi-
ment Station, Kotoni,
Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.

Negative #44347.

#44348.

A nearby view of a bush
white clover which makes a
fine ornamental. Kotoni
Agricultural Experiment
Station.



Negative #44348.

Sunday, September 29, 1929.

Left Sapporo at 7:30 this morning for Shiraoi where we arrived at 11:30.

There is an Ainu village here. We were advised that there are 100 houses and about 500 Ainu in this village. The Ainu are to Japan about what the American Indians are to the United States.

The scenery on the way down for the most part through rolling wooded hills and small vallies, was most delightful for the coloring of the vegetation was very rich and glorious. We went fairly near and got a very good view of the East side of the active volcano Kamagatake, which is gradually but assuredly smoking herself to death.

We visited one of the chiefs of the Ainu village. He dressed in his ceremonial robes and went through some of the rites for us.

An Ainu house, except perhaps the more modern ones, contains but one door and one window. It is reed thatched throughout and has no chimney or outlet for the smoke. Consequently the interior is very badly smoked.

We secured four ears of mottled blue, yellow, and white corn, which we thought Mr. Collins might be interested in seeing. It looks very much like the Mexican mottled corn.

We also secured seed or other plant propagating material of the following: Red clover, Trifolium pratense, #1377; a red berried Viburnum sp., 1412; seed of lily-of-the-valley, Convallaria sp., 1380; Vitis sp., #1410, this is an ornamental vitis with greenish to purple fruit quite showy and attractive.

Seed and scions of a wild crab, Malus sp., #1376, growing on gravelly snady soil not so very far from the Pacific. Iris sp., #1384, seed from plants in the wild. Seed of the large flowered edible lily, Lilium sp., #1378 from a yard in the village. Also seed of Elaeagnus sp., #1411, a small fruited variety, fruit small and rather acid.

We also got two packages of "Yokan" which was said to be made out of "Pascop" Lonicera edulus, the fruit of which is said to grow in abundance in this region, but on eating some of the yokan were not able to tell of what it was flavored.

We arrived back in Sapporo about 9:27 p. m. after quite a pleasant and profitable day.

Such of the pictures made today which are worth while for including in this report follow.



Negative #44349.

A very hardy sasa bamboo, which is a Hokkaido product. Most of the baskets in Hokkaido are made from this bamboo, it is also used in fences and is the source of Hokkaido's bamboo shoots. Shiraoi, Japan.

#44350.

A nearby view of a late fruiting Elaeagnus. Small red fruit, the fruit is edible and has an acid taste. Shiraoi, Japan.



Negative #44350.



Negative #44351.

One of the more modern Ainu houses of Shiraoi. There are about 100 houses similar to this in this village and about 500 Ainu. The Ainu are to Japan what our American Indian is to America.



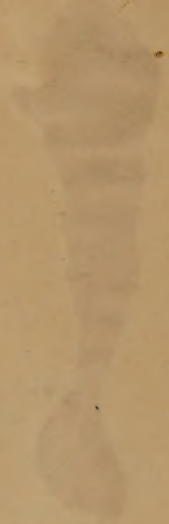
Negative #44352.

A nearby view of four Ainu in their ceremonial robes. The old Ainu chief to the left is over eighty years old.



Negative #44353.

A distant view of three of the Ainu shown in picture #44352 and their house. The third Ainu woman refused to have her picture taken again. An Ainu house has one door and one window. The inside of the house was black from smoke, there is no chimney to an Ainu house.



are exactly. Looking at them with a glass even out in way
 those the quality of which is reliable seemed out of place
 and they seemed to be a part of the whole set. This was
 Negative #4433.
 A distant view of three of the Alms shown in picture #4433
 and their houses. The third Alms woman refused to have her
 picture taken. The first woman has one foot and one
 window. The house of the first woman is black from smoke, there
 is no chimney. The second woman has one foot and one

Negative #4434.
 The second woman has one foot and one window. The house of the first woman is black from smoke, there is no chimney. The second woman has one foot and one

Monday, September 30, 1929.

Got down to the laboratory between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning and first looked over the motion picture film developed Saturday. Some of the shots are ruined, but as a whole it is better than we expected.

We are not yet able to figure out where or how things went wrong, but apparently we slipped a cog somewhere.

We will try to make other scenes for the few which are no good. We next turned out attention to the seed and herbarium specimen collected yesterday at Shiraai.

About 11:00 a. m. Mr. K. Takehashi, the gentleman from whom we ordered a collection of lilies, came in with the order almost completed.

We went to work on this and by 5:00 p. m. had them all wrapped ready for packing and shipping.

We are in hopes that we can get most or all of this collection ready for parcel post shipment by quitting time tomorrow night.

It is considerably cooler tonight after the rain last night, but still not disagreeably cool.

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